THE LIBERATOR. PORLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 25, CORNEILL. SET F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. writteness are to be made, and all letter, to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to (post poid,) to the General Agent 128 MS - \$2 50 per annum, payable in ad 16RMS of the expiration of six months pos will be sent to one address for ten suppose will be some so one aduress for ten payment be forwarded in advance.

INTIGERATE making less than a square

retimes for 75 cts.: one square for \$1 00.
Consider. — Francis Jackson, Ellis USB, ROSESTO QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILABICS, PRILLIPS. (Tais committee is responsible is insocial economy of the paper.

From the True Wesleyan.

STEPHEN S. FORTER, AND WIFE,

the members of our own good connections those disguised infidels. But in doense those disguised infidels. But in do-lessis to be distinctly understood, that I oject to infidels, or any other errorists, in-the slave; but I do object to making the try platform the means of propagating in-flus is what I object to in Mr. Poster. me opinions are private property—not to be before the public; his public lectures beublic. In his lectures, he says many

the public. In his lectures, he says many at things—things calculated to do much strong the says of death, and by their union with it severe the says of death, and by their union with it severe the says of death, and by their union with it severe the says of the deadly draught.

It is subsubath afternoon he lectured in our place hip; and in his lecture argued, that the Christianity consisted in visiting the widow cries in their afflictions, and keeping our-apported from the world, &c. 1st. To do all objects of distress. 2d. To have no say with any wicked association or persons. with any wicked association or persons. ere its positive and negative parts, and all sere its positive and negative parts, are the project in the project in public, singing, going to go the Sabbath day, preaching and public seorgisms, socraments and faith, were no parts of saily; that all these stood in the way of pure well Christianity, and the freedom of the slave. defind Christianity, and the freedom of the auto-inguing, praying, going to meeting, &c. would no noment at the day of judgment; but feed-though, coking the naked, &c. would be the day that would weigh then and there; and to singing, praying, faith,

ucrements. Syc. is lecture at night in my sermon. I did so; resent. I shewed that all he had said in good works, considered as a part, and an ree than he had made it out; but that to I defined Christianity to consist in believing ires to be done; that we could no more be ne without faith in Christ, than without lives bedience; that man was a depraved and being, and could not be pardoned and regen-and thus prepared to live a holy life, without the Redeemer of the world; and because

to, to choose for our candidates pro-slavery, intime to report to live a holy life, without
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hat they are not only opposed to pro-slavery retire all Churches, and to sweep from the art the warship of God, to make room for the series from. I have stated the positions advocated by Krester; I call them infidel; but others may ofte for themselves.

backingly abusive of all religion, and highly estic of a 'Christianity, which rejects Christ the weather of God. d the worshop of God.

EDENIMENT OF THE W. C. ADVOCATE.

ipy the presentment:



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1846.

by said subscribers has been duly received and circulated in violation of the act aforesaid; but the jurous aforesaid, do further find, and present, that they are not satisfied that the several post-unsters in said county, who distribute said paper, or the subscribers who receive and circulate the same, have done so knowingly, or with an intention to violate the provision of said act, and therefore line jurous aforesaid have refused prosecuting any of said post-amsters, or the subscribers who receive and circulate said paper, for it to be their duty to warn and admonish their fellow-citizens of their duties in the premises, and of the dangers consequent on a further violation, of said act, and desire this presentment may be entered on the minutes of the court. Signed, W. S. GARINVER, Foreman.

These astute jurous say on their coath, that the Western Christian Advocate is published by C. Elliott, while the paper itself declares that it is published by C. S. GARINVER, Foreman.

These astute jurous say on their coath, that the Western Christian Advocate is published by C. Elliott, while the paper itself declares that it is published by C. S. GARINVER, Foreman control of the court of th

which appears in the last number of the Albany Patriot, from Gerrit Smith of Peterboro':

That the Liberty party of Madison county is in ruins, is a fact not to be disgnised. Its pre-eminently distinctive principles—I mean those which forbid voting for pro-slavery men for civil office—have been trampled on and dishonored by a large share of its members. Scarcely had the winter begun—most emphatically 'the Winter of our discontent'—when it was found that prominent abolitionists, all over the country, had forsaken these principles, and were openly proposing to vote for proslavery men for seats in the approaching State Convention. That the abandonment of our principles in one direction should be followed by their abandonment in another, is perfectly natural. Accordingly, when the Annual Town Meeting arrived, there were several towns, in which abolitionists were seen, in great numbers, voting for rank proslavery candidates. But, all that had occurred, had not prepared me to expect that a grave proposition would be made, in our nominating County Convention, to choose for our candidates pro-slavery, instead of anti-slavery men. That convention was held yesterday. That astounding and humiliating proposition was made in it. I was filled with surprise, shame, and sorrow.

I have adverted to but few of the facts, which

icidal madness and folly, exposed to the jeers and scorn of every passer-by.

I wish not to be understood as saying, that the Liberty party of this county is nominally as well as really dead. 'Thou hast a name, that thou livest, and art dead.' It may, and probably will, east at the approaching election, even two-thirds as many votes as it cast last Fall—say eight or nine hundred. But its vote, however numerous, will be without power; for the mighty principles which its vote formerly represented, it has now itself disowned and thrown away. whose aim is the overthrow of all civil and religious whose aim is the overthrow of all civil and refigious institutions, and on the other of men truly benevo-lent and well-intentioned, but following the impulses of a false philanthropy in their efforts to snatch the perpetrators of crime from the hands of justice, are receiving a stern rebuke from our highest judicial functionaries. At the opening of the Court in this town the last week, Judge Eastman delivered a Charge to the Grand Jury on the causes of crime, which was listened to with the highest approbation for its sound principles and judicious practical views; as the Grand Jury have requested William L. Chaplin endorses the statements contained in Mr. Smith's letter, as to the present distracted condition of the Liberty party in the Empire State; and the editor of the Albany Patriot, (J. purches, or at least copious extracts in a future number.

C. Jackson,) comes down upon that party in what number. C. Jackson,) comes down upon that party in what may be called a plain matter-of-fact of style—as follows:

The spirit of self-sacrifice and heroism is rapidly passing from the bosoms of men, in Liberty derect. This is discernable by their unwillingness to make the control of the Court in Hillsborough, the Charge of Judge Gove was on a somewhat different, but equally important subject, the danger of prostrating the laws by the refusal of juries to render their verdicts according to the law and evidence; by the influence of a morbid popular symmetry.

The performances of this 'nest of brothers, with a sister in it,' have come upon us with a novelty, pleasing from its freshness, and exhibitanting because of its inherent beauty. After the staccatoes and runs of Italianized vocalism, which are all very The performances of this 'nest of brothers, with a sister in it,' have come upon us with a novelty pleasing from its freshness, and exhilarating because of its inherent beauty. After the staceafore and runs of Italianized vocalism, which are all very well in their way, it is pleasant to hear music divested of its extraneous ornament, and made subservient to the holy use of promoting good will between man and man, and clothing the deep sympathies of the poet in the appropriate and winning garbot of simple and unadorned harmony. How often have we longed for the quiet strain in which the untaught minsterlessing the airs which need no ornament.—The brase of Yarrow,' The Flowers of the Forest,' or the kindred songs of Ireland! We never hear these themes attempted in the concert-room, without dreading the coming ombellishment, which drowns all appreciation of the sentiment of the song or the music, in surprise at the artist's inchanical skill. On Wednesday, Thursday, and last in bether the real power of music was again displayed to us by the members of this trans-Atlantic family. Listening to their simple yet vigorous songs is like reading a poem of Herrick's, and unconsciously following the eccentric measure with an air by Selastin Bache. Our readers may be curious to know something of this talented family, so we shall graitify their feelings by a few introductory remarks. They are natives of the New Hampshire State where, and the continues to improve its power all the principal tutor of the first hy, have fine voices, and the old lady continues to improve its power all tendents of the first hy, have fine voices, and the old lady continues to improve its power all tendents of the first hy, have fine voices, and the old lady continues to improve its power all tendents of the first hy, have fine voices, and the old lady continues to improve its power all tendents of the first hy, have fine voices, and the old lady continues to improve its power all tendents of the first hy, have fine voices, and the old lady continues

Mr. JEFFREY was called to the Chair.

MAY 15, 1846.

MAY 1846.

MAY

Compromise, we no more desert our country, than two private claimants, who settle a controversy without resorting to all the twistings of law, betray wheir own interests.

He would not describe the horrors of war. It was not to be viewed with all the finery and plumage of a training day. If it built school-houses, erected churches, or cherished commerce, we might go to war; but as it is in opposition to all these, we should avoid it. If National honor was at stake, we should not shut our eyes. We should count the cost.

That war would be like the dominions of England, on which the sun never sets. Wherever seas roll or waters flow, that war would follow. A debt of Five Hundred Millions would be left for the poor men of coming generations to pay, for our folly and crime.

Most pacific gentlemen, you are understood! The territory is Oregon—the antagonist, England!

ONOERT OF THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

The performances of this 'nest of brothers, with a sister in it,' have come upon us with a novelty, pleasing from its freshness, and exhilarating because of its inherent beauty. After the staccalors of the inherent beauty. After the stac

The millions of the American people are in chains and slavery, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and hought and sold as marketable commodities.

The Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slavil parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

The Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

The Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same, fiendish category, as kidnappers and mensicalers—a race of monsters unparalicled in their assumption of power, and their despotic uncity.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

HOUNION WITH SLAVENOLDERE.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 801

GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN GLASOOW A public meeting of the members and friends of the Glasgow Emancipation Society was held in January last, in the City Hall, Glasgow, to hear a Leviture on American Slavery, by Frederick Douglass, a self-liberated slave from the United States. The meeting was large and respectable. Besides Mr. Douglass, and his companion, Mr. James N. Buffun, from America, there were on the platform a large number of the Committee and other tried friends of number of the Committee, and other tried friends of Emancipation; among whom were the Revs. G. Jeffrey, Dr. Ritchie of Edinburgh, J. M'Tear, and G. Rose; Councillors Turner and Smith; Mesers. Mur. ray, Smeal, Paton, Ferguson, Ross, Dunn, Anderson, Mathie, Ried, M'Indoe, Cains, Biand, Barr, &c. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. M'Tran, the Rev.

Mathie, Ried, M'Isdoe, Cains, Biand, Barr, &c.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. M'Tran, the Rev.
Mr. Jeffrey Mr. Jeffey, in opening the meeting, said—Ladies and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in appearing before you this evening. In ordinary circumstances, I should prefer a less responsible seat than that which you have assigned me as chairman of this meeting. I have little doubt, however, that the members and friends of the Glasgew Emancipation Society, comprising the large and respectable audience I now see before me, will make my post of service a place of pleasure to me, by their usual decorum and courtesy; and, I need scarcely add, by their wonted warm-heartedness in the cause of universal freedom, and devotedness to the grand object of all our exertions—the universal abolition of slavery and the slave trade. Our Society still exists, because that object has not yet been accomplished. Our world is still blighted with the slavery of our fellow-men. The existence of slavery gave birth to our society. We have consecrated our energies to effect its universal abolition, and only when slavery has been abolished all the world over, shall our work be done, and the object of this society be gained. (Cheers.) Its history is not that of defeat, but of success. We can point to the first of August as part of its history, and tell exultingly that the soil of Britain and her dependencies cannot be trodden by a slave, for his first step on it is his freedom, and that the flag of our sea-girtiale, find it where yon may, flaps to the music of universal emancipation. The history of our success is our motive to exertion. While lubabitant of the British isles, we are citizens of the world. What, then, though British soil cannot be touched without making a slave a freedman, if American soil be still polluted with the foot-prints of American slavery? If our brethren there-children of the same Father, with immortal spirits breathed into them by the same God—are brought to the auction stand, and sold as chattels—if the ploughabare

slavery. We have felt but little of its evils—we have never looked slavery in the face. I have, how have never looked slavery in the face. I have, however, this evening to introduce to you, in the person of him who now sits beside me, one who, for many years, has lived and moved amidst all its said experiences, and who, having felt the scourge of the oppressor, comes to us with the impassioned eloquence of a spirit rejoicing in its freedom, to plead the cause of his oppressed brethren, and to protest against the injuries inflicted on them in the name of American laws, and under the sanction of the slaveholding, slavery-palliating, slavery-protecting churches of the American Union. (Great cheering.) I have this day read the published narrative of his life, and deeply has it impressed my mind. You will soon find that he needs no introducing of mine to obtain for himself a place in your estimation. Allow me then, after reading the letter which I hold in my hand from Mr. Wright, to introduce to you Mr. Frederick Douglass, and he will tell you better than I can, the heart-blighting influences of slavery, and soul-inspiring influences of freedom. (Great applause.)

The Guaraman then read a letter from Mr. H. C.

Mr. Frederick Douglass, and he will tell you better than I can, the heart-blighting influences of slavery, and soul-inspiring influences of freedom. (Great applause.)

The Charman then read a letter from Mr. H. C. Wright, addressed to Mr. Willian Smeal, in which he stated his utter inability to attend, owing to his previous engagements in the North: but stating that his friend, Mr. Douglass, could; for better than him, describe the evils of slavery, &c.

Mr. Frederick Douglass, could; for better than him, describe the evils of slavery, &c.

Mr. Frederick Douglass, could; for better than him, describe the evils of slavery, &c.

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Mr. Frederick Douglass, could; for better than him, describe the evils of slavery, &c.

Mr. Frederick Douglass, could; for better than him, describe the was land presented themselves the was land presented themselves the was flavery and the meaning as the present the term, and of perceiving none of those contemptuous, hatoful manifestatious with which people of color were looked upon in the United States. In that country, termed the land of the free, and home of the brave, there was no spot of earth where he could ba secure for his person—no spot of earth where he was liable to be enslaved; if he went to the far north, he was liable to be enslaved. Wherever the twenty-six stars shone on the blue ground of the American flag, there he was liable to be made a slave In that vast country, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, however, and the was no mountain so high, no valley so deep, no spot of earth where he could be secure for his person—no spot

ATHER N G. F Avor.

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practice amiliarit gulating te numer rate. Al

SHOTHER LEE: spice in your paper for a brief notice of palace in your paper for a brief notice of seema and lady, whose names stand at the chis article. They were in our city about this ago, and are now here on a visit; and an apportunity to hear them frequently, if owe it to the friends of the slave, and

of good works, considered as a part, and an all part too of Christianity, was true; that he not say too much in favor of these; but they aly a part of Christianity. I also contended o-davery religion and false Christianity was note that be more than the most up a part of Christianity to the exclusion ection of the other parts, was one of the most us, as well as the most successful devices of ty; and that Mr. Foster had done this very

P. S.-I have just heard him deliver another lec-

and thrown away.

town the recentment:

Figure 1, We wit: The grand jurces for the Commonwealth of Virginia, and for the body after commonwealth of Virginia, and for the body and commonwealth of Virginia, and for the body after commonwealth of Virginia, and for the body after commonwealth of Virginia, and for the body and the virginia commonwealth of Virginia, and for the body and commonwealth of Virginia, and for the body and the virginia commonwealth of Virginia, and for the body and commonwealth of Virginia, and for the body and commonwealth of Virginia, and for the body and commonwealth of Virginia, which are the provisions of the land, and xo ox is at liberty to suppose the circulation of incendiary publications, and frailest excuses are offered for not given for the wildest and frailest excuses are offered for not given for the wildest and frailest excuses are offered for not giv

TH LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. 10L. XVI.--NO. 20.

FIGE OF OPPRESSION.

of excessive arning and O. S. Fowhew, M. D. D. Mack; ors. t, by Messra glish Works tory of Wea from New

nd may re-rience in the cental Estab-made all the

burgh, Pa., April 15, 1846.

The grand jury of Wood county, Virginia, at the March court, presented the Western Christian Adverse, under the act of the Legislature of Virginia, Mach, 1896, as an incendiary publication. We

He came here to give them information respect ing the slave system in the United States of Amer-He found there was want a of such information found that individuals were circulating through out this country, as well as in England and Ireland. such misrepresentations of slavery as would have the effect, if believed, of cooling that British indig-nation against slavery which had existed for so many years. The very ship that brought me to this island, brought also such characters as he had spoken of. In looking into a review the other day, he met with an account of the travels of Mr. Lyell the geologist, in the United States, and what he read was well calculated to throw a mask over slavery, and to shade its horrid deformity from the gaze of the world. He had been in America. Very true. He had been in the Southern States. All very true. But he might have told them, that he was in company with slaveholders, had been wait-ed upon by slaves, that he had been kindly received wherever he went by the slaveholders, that he was regarded amongst them as one of their best friends. If he had told them all the truth, he would have informed them that he was not only amongst them, but that he became enamoured with them, and that his love for them had mis-led him as to the character of slavery. For any man to write as he did showed the greatest ignorance of human nature. He spoke of the contentment and happiness of the slaves. He might as well speak of the happiness and contentment of the drunkard lying in the ditch. Why, such a man could not be said to be a man. Show him a man contented in chains, and he would show that his manhood was extinct. He was not a man, but a beast, who would be contented in slavery He had been asked why he had run away; and he had given answers to slaveholders implying that his master was a kind man; but he did not remember the day when he was at all contented with his con-dition as a slave. (Applause.) Was it natural to suppose that he would break the arm upon which he depended for existence? There was a little truth in this, for not only was the cruelty unnatural, n was unnatural. (Hear, It was unnatural for one man to trade in the bones and sine ws—the body and soul of another. The system being altogether unnatural, therefore it required the whipping-post, the cat-o'-nine-tails, and the thumb-screws to keep it from annihilation. (Applause.) It must have these or it ceased to exist. They would readily admit that he was a man, and had rights? He knew that he had rights, because he had powers. He had a right to think, because God had given him the power. He had a right to take care of his own person, because God had given him the power of doing so Man had no had given him the power of doing so Man had no right to take that power away, and the man that dared to do so, was a thief and a robber. The American people had taken away from three mil-lions of mea and women all the rights of citizens— all the rights of Christians—and all the rights of humanity were denied to them; while the ministers of the round was the state of the control of the state of the gospel were telling them from Sabbath to Sab-bath to obey God's laws, it was a crime to take the means of acquiring a knowledge of these laws. While they were telling them this is a land of civil liberty, there were three millions of and religious liberty, there were three millions of people denied the privilege of learning to read the name of the God who made them. (Cries of ('Shame.') The slave-mother, for teaching her child the letters which composed the Lord's prayer, could be hung up by the neck till she was dend. (Sensation.) He came here, because the slaveholdion.) He came here, because the slavehold-not wish him to be here. He came here, because those in slavery knew that this monster of darkness, which hated the light and to which the light of truth was death, could only live by being permitted to grope her way in darkness, and crush human hearts, unheard of and unnoticed by the religion and Christianity of the world. (Appliuse.) He came here, because slavery was the common enemy of mankind, and because the same principle which enslaved the black man would enslave the white man. He came here, because slavery was ficient of itself to destroy any nation, and to do all in his power to induce the humanity, morality, and Christianity of the world to rise up and crush this demon of iniquity. (Applause.) And, as England and Scotland had something to do in the enslaving of his race, he came to ask them to lend a hand in destroying this horrible relation.

But, possibly, he was not asked why he came sere; but he had been asked in other places that question; and he stated this to satisfy them that he had not been fighting a man of straw. A question had been put to him, on the part of some of those who had been styled abolitionists—men who those who had been styled abolitionists—men who labored ardently for the emancipation of the slaves in the West India Islands—men who had stood on that platform, who had come forward, prominently, se of West Indian slavery when the cause of West Indian stavery was the question—and why were they not still amongs them, giving their blows and dealing their thunder-bolts of destruction, as they once did, in a similar cause? He had been asked why he came to them, when the question was one belonging to America Why, that kind of reasoning would reduce the sphere of action to very narrow bounds, and would in effect leave it to be decided by the slave and the slaveholder. Discussion was its death—it could not live in the midst of discussion; but he wished to encircile America about with a cordon of Anti-Slavery feeling—bounding it by Canada on the morth, Mexico on the west, and England, Scotland, and Ireland on the east, so that wherever the slave-toolder went, he might hear nothing but denunciations of slavery, that he might be looked down upon as a man-stealing, cradle-robbing, and woman-

stripping monster, and that he might see reproof Who says no? By this blaspi and detestation on every hand. (Applause.) Were human volition, are not three m

he had no intention of aiming a blow at Christianity proper. (Hear, hear.) After making a few observations on the importance of the mission in which he was engaged, to pleud the cause of the poor oppressed slave, he concluded his address amidst the

most enthusiastic applause.
The Chairman then expressed the ple had enjoyed in listening to the address of Mr. Doug-lass, and introduced Mr. James N. Buffum, a distin-guished abolitionist, who had accompanied Mr.

From the Western Citizen. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

As sure as his feet shall touch American soil, he

shall be taken back again to Slavery.' Such, as I have been informed from an tic source, is the declaration of the former owner of Frederic Douglass, and such I doubt not will be of Frederic Douglass, and such I doubt not will be a ferred to be recently that I have had an opportunity of only recently that I have had an opportunity of only recently that I have had an opportunity of Bibles.

It should be passed to the credit of 'the other lates on the life of this extraordinary man, and from the life of th pernicious effects of the system upon the minds and characters of those so unfortunate as to have been born and brought up beneath its sool-destroying influence—I am fully prepared to bear a decided testimony to the truth of all his assertions, with regard to the discipline upon the plantations of Maryland, as well as his descriptions of cruelty and murder. Of Col. Lloyd, or his family, I have personally but little knowledge, although during years of my childhood and youth, I have occasionally met them in Annapolis, where they frequently visited, and where also a number of their relatives reside. Aristocratic in the extreme, they moved and lived in ernicious effects of the system upon the minds and where also a number of their relatives reside. Aristocratic in the extreme, they moved and lived in the style of the nobility of foreign lands; and however amiable the Col. or his family might appear, I'll venture to say he was willing to wink at, and permit any cruelty or oppression which an imprincipled overseer might say was necessary. Well I know that the doctrine of the shaveholder is—' Tils better that a piezer should be killed than the significant of the shaveholder is—' Tils without the a piezer should be killed than the significant of the shaveholder is—' Tils without the a piezer should be killed than the significant of the shaveholder is—' Tils without the number of the shaveholder better that a nigger should be killed than the subtleter that a nigger should in the least be opposed or resisted.' I have heard masters and mistreases too, say to their overseers, 'Knock them down or shoot them, or anything else, sooner than not enforce and secure implicit obedience.'

Trom twenty humans in case of a direct tax!

We cannot speak with that enthusiasm of such a prospect which 'the other great interests' demand of their devotees. We leave it to them to balance accounts with humanity between 'the other great interests and slavery.'

note to us says- A gentleman told me that, while coming from New York recently, he overheard several persons in the car, conversing a bout Douglass. To THE EDITOR OF THE COURSER: of them said that a combination had been entere where Douglass left; and if he arrived into any other American port except Boston, to be prepared, and seize him immediately upon his landing. And what do they want? To kill him, and glut their revenge. Kill him by inches! Oh, it is horrible to think of! 'Whom the gods intend to destroy, they first make mad.' Infatuated men! blind to the fact that their highest interest is to 'break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.'

## From the Christian Citizen. THE OTHER GREAT INTERESTS' AND SLAVERY.

The relation of the Northern States to Slavers was conceived in sin, and shapen in iniquity. It is the offspring of that principle of vicious venality, other great interests. Hardly had the sun dried the shed in the Revolutionary war, by those who fought for freedom, than this cardinal doctrine of Northern politics was elevated to be the highest and holiest attribute of their political morality. Other great interests' were to be secured first in the provisions of the national Constitution, though man were sacrificed, and the principles contended for in the Revolutionary struggle trampled in the dust forever. In apportioning out 'the inherent rights of man,' or other of democracy, 'the other great interests' ere looked after, with a vengeance. If Satan had, joint ballot, been permitted to give, from the beaker's chair, the casting vote in lavor of ever-sting slavery, he could not have dealt a heavier blow to the cause of freedom, than was inflicted by the mole-eyed and mole-footed selfishness of the North in compromising to the Three Fifths representation basis. And one might suppose, without superstition, that the great Father of Lies carried his chef d' surve of malignant cunning by proxy in the communication.

EAST CLARENDON, Vt. April 16, 1846. his chefd' auere of malignant cunning by proxy in the consummation of that measure. We are sure that the aggregate genius of the Northern and Souththat the aggregate convened to form the Constitu-tion, could not have produced such a political in-vention for a self-perpetuating system of slavery, age, and country and clime—white slaves, in truth and importance is second to none, in my , taken captive in war, and held to perpetual estimation, ever issued from the Universalist Press. werey age, and country and clime—white slaves, chiefly, taken captive in war, and held to perpetual bondage by custom. But up to the time of the great American secession, slavery has been deemed an involuntary condition, and ancient heathen were wont to keep a sharp eye on their slaves, lest they should run away some night. But here in this genteel Egypt, slavery exists by a tenure that Pharaoh never dreamed of when he let his bondmen to. By the ingenious wickedness of the American Constitution, nearly three millions of our fellow beings are not only compelled to volunteer, but to rote to be slaves themselves, together with their children to the latest generation. They are not only subject to the ordinary suffering of ancient slavery, but a mock suffrage is forced upon them, which, at every election, compels five slaves to cast three votes against their own emancipation. Most subtile and astute of all human deriltries! The bought, bound, chattelized Americans groaning in bondage, in this land of the free, have Twenty ox Representatives in the National Congress, sent there to denounce and vote down even the mildest petition for the sholltion or restraint or mitigation of slavery in any part of the Union. Is not this true?

stripping monster, and that he might see reproof and detestation on every hand. (Applause.) Were they the friends of the sheveholders—were they apply of the strength of the sheveholders—were they in fellowship with the slaveholders—would they belong to a church which held tellowship with shaveholders—would they would held fellowship with the man who would held fellowship with the man who would held fellowship with the shaveholders—would they would hold fellowship with the man who would held fellowship with the man who would hold fellowship with them? Who would hold fellowship with the man streaming, readed below the stand they were to analyze the would contain the stand they were to analyze to take, and which he alaves were entreating them to alave holder to take, and which he alaves were entreating them to alave holder to take, and which he alaves were entreating them to alave holder to take, and which he alaves were entreating them to alave holder to take, and which he alaves were entreating them to alave holder to take, and which he alaves were entreating them to alave holder to take, and which he alaves were entreating them to alave held to the stand they for the and of compassion, and which they soon might take—the abolition of elavery in the United States might be a matter of history in six mentls. (Hear, and cheers.)

The churches of America were responsible for the existence of slavery. (Hear, hear.) Her ministers held the keys of the dungeon in which the slave was confined. They had the power to open and to shut—they had the heart of the nation in their hands—they could mould it to anti-slavery of to pro-slavery, and they had put the pro-slavery impress upon the national instrument which spilled his sister's blood. To hear a man preach, 'To call them because the state of the slave as a certain Captain Thomas Auld did, and anying, 'He that knoweth his mater's will and dochi it not, the same sha will do, so long as they are permitted to usurp th throne of right and fill the holy of holies of human freedom with the seats of money-changers, and the small wares of selfishness. The North was determined the slaves should be taxed, not as cattle, but partially as men. Well, taxation without represention was an outrageous proposition so soon after the revolution. It was a violation of one of the 'inherent rights of man,' which could not be tolerated. If the alsees were to be true to the could not be tolerated. had enjoyed in listening to the address of Mr. Douglass, and introduced Mr. James N. Buffum, a distinguished abolitionist, who had accompanied Mr. Douglass to this country.

Mr. Buffum shortly addressed the meeting in a very interesting manner on the subject of slavery, the state of public optnion in America, the influence of this country in moulding that opinion, and other topics.

The meeting adjourned at a quarter past ten oblock, till the next evening.

The meeting adjourned at a quarter past ten oblock, till the next evening.

From the Western Citizen. ity of self-extension and perpetuation that no sys-tem of sin had ever won before. In the House of Representatives the southern States have eighty-eight members. Sixty-seven of these are properly the representatives of slaveholders; the ret the representatives of savenoiders; the remaining themby-one are the representatives of the slaves, whose business it is to represent slavery as the corner-stone of a republic; as the happiest condition that the African race can enjoy, at least in this land of Bible.

great interests, that the North may yet realize some pecuniary offset to this boon to slavery. We cannot say, with confidence, that the Federal Government has ever derived a farthing of revenue from a tax on slaves. We have no record on hand, nor time to leave. time to look up one, of any direct national tax imposed since the adoption of the Constitution. Note importe;—there may be a direct tax sometime or other, and then—give ear, O humanity—and then there will something accrue to 'the other great interests' for giving life and immortality and power and dominion to the Beast. For slavery thus expanded will pour into the coffers of 'other great in panded will pour into the coffers of 'other great in-terests' more than a corn-basket-full of coined cop-per. Men voted at the last Presidential election who will see perhaps twenty millions of slaves in the Union—we are sure of it, if the other great in-terests' shall continue to be to the political morality of the North what the love of God is to religion. Well, think of that! what a revenue will accrue from twenty millions of beings rated as three-fifths

From the Boston Courier. THE BULWARK OF SLAVERY.

vesterday from a porthern friend into by a number of slaveholders, the object of which was, to watch vessels leaving Great Britain, to note the influence of slavery, who mentioned to me the following ingenious piece of clerical interpreta-

One of the engione of the Methodist Foi Church is to read the 'General Rules' of the cipline' to the congregation once a year. On the Sunday in question, the minister preached a ver-severe sermon against fashion and display in dress specifying particularly jewelry, and most particularly breastpins, as utter abomination in the sight of the Lord. He then read the Discipline, which contains who belongs to the this provision, that 'no one who belongs to the church shall buy and sell men with the intention to enslave them. This was too plain to pass without an explanation, and the parson stopped to remark that this had reference only to the African slave trade, but none at all to the domestic institutions of the present day; none at all, (looking up at the gallery of servants,) for as they were already in serviced tude, they could not be made any more so by ex

hanging masters.
This is certainly one of the most successful solutions of the scriptural problem about straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, that I have ever seen. I think it furnishes a satisfactory explanation of the remark of Frederick Douglass, that next to being a we at all, the greatest curse is to be the It really seems as if God's reaon for permitting slavery to exist so long, might be the exposure, through its means, of the detestable hypocrisy of the great body of the American church and clergy.

C. K. W.

From the Boston Christian Freeman.

EAST CLARENDON, Vt. April 16, 1846.

I perceive that my name is not among the ers to the 'Protest against American Slaver tion, could not have produced such a political invention for a self-perpetuating system of slavery, without the concurrence of extra-human influences. There have been slaves from time immemorial, they say; who have worn the fetters of bondage in every are, and country and clime, white slaves.

we do not reer at nearly to window from our readers a document of so much importance, and which has thus received the deliberate sanction of a large and influential body of Christian Ministers. Its influence must be highly salptary, and we cannot too earnestly commend to the ministers of other denominations the example thus placed before them of fidelity to the cause of Humanity and Freedom.

Washington correspondent of the Kennebeck Journal. INVASION OF MEXICO.

We have now warm weather in Washington; some of the trees and shrubs are in full foliage; others rapidly expanding. How hot it is at Metamoras, by this time, we are left to guess. Our army there may meet a more formidable enemy than the Mexicans, an enemy who no more waits a decaration of war than we do while robbing Mexica of her territory. The sending of our troops beyond he Nucces is as palpable an act of aggression as if hey had been sent to Tampico or Vera Cruz. Phese troops are now in the province of Tamaulions, on this side the Rio Grande, and opposite to Hetamoras, which is on the west side and in the ame province. This country was never a part of pies, on this side the Rio Grande, and opposite to Metamoras, which is on the west side and in the same province. This country was never a part of Texas, nor did the Texans ever have possession of it. They attempted to take possession in 1842 and sent an expedition, under Gen. Somerville, of five or six hundred men, who advanced to Loredo, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, a small city which the Texans sacked, seizing all the private property they could lay their hands on. Gen. Somerville, who seems to have had some decency, unable to restrain the rapacity of his volunteer followers, and concluding probably that pillage and robbery would be a very poor means of conciliating the Mexicans, commenced a retreat towards San Antonia, but the main body of the expedition refused to return with him, but seizing all the boats they could find on the river, and burning those they did not need for their own use, they pushed down the river to the city of Mier, of which they got possession in the night, but were next day all captured by Gen. Ampuda, and marched into the interior of Mexica as captives. Gen. Thomas J. Green, who was one of the captives, gives a melancholy account of their sufferings in a book published by the Harpers of New York in 1845. It must be in virtue of this total defeat and capture that Texas claims the country on the Rio Grande, and it is in defence of such a title to the country that the President has ordered Gen. Taylor to advance from Corpus Christi on the Nucces, to Metamoras on the Rio Grande. He is now on territory upon which dent has ordered Gen. Taylor to advance from Corpus Christi on the Nucces, to Metamoras on the Rio Grande. He is now on territory upon which Texans never ventured, and which has always remained in the peaceable possession of the Mexicans. Metamoras is some sixty or eighty miles below Micr, where the Texans were captured. It will be readily seen by examining the map, and carefully noticing the history of the war, in what position our government is now placing itself before the world. We claim all the country on this side the Rio Grande, on the ground that Texas has revolutionized it, and has a right to convey it to us, follow. Nor would Maryland and Kentucky be far dition, sent by President Houston in 1842, were both totally defeated, and their vaders regarded as rebels and brigands, and their lives spared most robably because they were known to be nearly at the ware they would be on their knees begging for reprobably because they were known to be nearly all from the United States, and were believed to be acting in sympathy with her government and peo-

#### From the Roston Christian World REV. DR. CHANNING AND THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

We do not wish to get into any controversy with the Christian Register, concerning the standing, reputation and views of one, upon whom we reed more as a child then as a years and upwards. Nor would it be more desira-

been prompted by some peculiar circumstances connected with the paper to which the editor of the connected with the Register alludes.

We will not venture here to deny, that Dr. Channing did, more than once, 'burn the Liberator, af-ter he had read it, that the members of his family might not be prejudiced against so holy a cause by the manner in which it was there treated'; for if we did this, we should be charging the editor of the Register with falsehood. But we venture to a specimen of the craft of the priest. He assumes,—assert, what forty years familiar intercourse has what it is not in his power to prove,—that, under the assert, what forty years farming intercents has confirmed, that we never witnessed an netion of his life, nor heard a word from his lips, nor read a sentence that fell from his pen, that indicated such a distrust of the progress of truth, as the action with which he is charged by the editor of the Registration with which he is charged by the editor of the Registration. er. Nothing could have been more foreign from he general tone of his feelings. He was so tolerant, too, especially of newspapers, that once when we expostulated with him for taking a certain newspaper which we disliked, he replied, 'Yes, the paper would be improved by taking a different course, I admit: but then so much imperfection mingles with our best services, it would be difficult, nay unjust, to exercise such a censorship as aim-ed to destroy or intimidate the press. And I am not sure that your objections outweigh the advan-mands of God, borders closely on the ridiculous. To tages which these cheap publications secure to a denounce profane swearing is easy enough, and costs portion of the community, which but for them they nothing but a small expenditure of breath or ink; for could never possess. It is something for the poor to know what is going on in this great world, as well as the rich, or words of similar import.

his tract entitled 'Slavery,' was published, the Liberator came out with a very severe article upon against it, because he has the popular sentiment of him, because he did not meet its views; which pa-After reading it most attentively, he merely observed to those present, 'These friends are certainly very earnest.'

#### PROSPECTUS THE PENNSYLVANIA NEWS. PUBLISHED BY Q A DOVLE

aper to be devoted to the interest of the A paper to be devoted to the interest of the people of the people of Maryland and Virginia, to expose those who servet fugitive negroes from the South. We propose the never play the hypocrite? Is he not a hire organized men in all the towns along the Pennsylvaline, to give us the earliest information regard.

any runaway negroes who may attempt to pass ough Pennsylvania. Any information we may be to obtain will be put into the hands of our pans as soon as possible.

line, to give us the earliest information regard.

ling, who regards the fleece more than he does the flock? Did any Jewish Rabbi ever understand the art of straining at a gnat, and swallowing a camel better than himself? How very amiable is his spirit trons as soon as possible.

This we believe will enable them to secure their how considerate and long-suffering he is in regard to

lose a servant, if he sends us a descriptive letter, we will publish a proper number of copies, and send to our agents throughout Pennsylvania, that he may be apprehended. The benefits to be derived from this system must be apparent to every candid person. We will also endeavor to make our paper interesting well for yulgar swearers, that the Doctor has not the west of the property of the propert The above specimen of American literature we lace upon record for the gratification of our read-

Carlisle, of the county of Cumberland, of the State of Pennsylvania, as heathenish a place as American Christianity could desire. We were there a year since, and held a meeting in the open market-house, on a raw, cold day. Our audience consisted of perhaps a dozen men—one or two of them were drunker than Bacchus in these temperance days would venture to become—and about twice as many hoys who came merely to see the fun. Carlisle is an excercitually religious place; it not collisies as an excercitually religious place; it not collisies as an excercitually religious place; it not collisies is an excercitually religious place. lisle is an exceedingly religious place; it not only has an abundance of churches, but a Theological has an abundance of churches, but a Theological Seminary, or some such manufactory of ministers, belonging to the Methodists. In addition to these, the United States has a military station there, and the flag of the free, with its 'demon eyes' and crimson stripes, floats from the government barracks. In Carlisle, the Church and State stand 'cheek by jowl' with each other. A goodly pair indeed. We are not acquainted with G. A. Doyle, but, presume he was reared in the town, and if not an embodissent of its religion and republicanism, is certainly a good representative of it.—Ohio Inti-Slavery Convention has excited considerable attention, both at the North and at the South, and stirred up the sleeping wonder of freemen and the bot-led wrath of tyrants. It will commence its anniversary on Tuesday, the 25th instant, in Faneuil Hall, that cradled the infant spirit of American liberty, which should inspire the heart of every man, woman and child, not of America only, but of the whole world.

The coming anniversary of this Convention, it is said, will be more than usually interesting and exciting,

THE GREAT UNKNOWN .- Mr. Polk is the happie man alive in the matter of mysteries, that we ever heard of. In the Presidential canvass, no one could settle possitively where he was—on the Oregon question, nobody knows where he is—and now the papers are trying to puzzle out the meaning of the papers are trying to puzzle out the meaning of his late message. They declare it to be a very grave affair, but wherein or why, they are desperately puzzled to tell. The conceit is a cunning of the reception of Messrs. Buffum and Douglass in that city, on their arrival in January last, (which we none, for none can attack him, because no one can that city, on their arrival in January last, (which we have given in preceding columns,) was mislaid at the find where he is? It is a cute thing in Mr. Polk!

Who is James K. Polk?—Boston Star.

THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, MAY 15, 1846.

The Editor of the Liberator is absent, this week tending the anniversary of the Parent Society in

DEATH OF CHARLES T. TORREY!

Slavery, it will be seen by the following letter ss done its murderous work in regard to poor Tor rey. We substitute the letter for any remarks o

whereas the fact is that the only two expeditions which the Texans sent to the valley of the Rio Grande, the first to Santa Fe, sent by the Texan President, Gen. Lamar, in 1841, and the Mier expeditions and Maxicans; and my word for it, in less than ten desired the services of the serv

A BALTIMOREAN

The remains of Mr. Torrey have been brought to the city, and we learn that the funeral is to take place on Monday afternoon next, from Park-street church.

We have just copied from the Christian Citizen, highly descriptive and powerful article from the per pon whom we re-a brother, for forty ness of the American Constitution,' and that 'most subtle and astute of all human deviltries, the slave ole to engage in a weekly bandying of words, upon other subjects, concerning which, as it is very well known, the Christian World and the Christian wo clearer vision on this subject than he had last year, Register hold views as wide apart from each other, as is indicated in the positions of the North and when he wrote about the American Union as 'an in stitution of God,' and denounced the 'Vandal hands We cannot, however, refrain from expressing that were seeking to level to the dust this magnifiour regret, that one who is so jealous and tender of the reputation of Dr. Channing, should have been cent (!) social (!) structure, because the death-strickthe reputation of Dr. Channing, should have been willing, in order to carry a point, to betray an action which must have transpired in the retirement of his domestic circle, and which could only have arch to arch.' The Constitution and the Union are one and the same thing; and we trust Mr. Burritt is now prepared to reiterate the cry- No Union with Slaveholders!

> 'SWEARING AND SABBATH-BREAKING.' Such is the title of an editorial article in the New

York Evangelist, probably from the pen of the Rev what it is not in his power to prove,—that, under the Christian dispensation, the first day of the week is Sabbath, and that those who travel or work on that couples with it the vulgar and reprehensible practice of profane swearing, for the purpose of covering with odium those who do not subscribe to his delusive views of 'holy time.' This is equally libellous and impudent; but, in the present state of public sent ment, it can be resorted to with impunity. For such a notorious time-server and lover of popularity to nobody thinks of defending the vice, and therefore to rebuke it is no proof of moral courage. So in re-Besides all this, we well remember that soon after gard to 'Sabbath-breaking,' falsely so called. Dr. Cheever knows that he hazards nothing in speaking the land-especially of the great religious denomination with which he is connected-with him. Nothing is easier than to swim with the current-even dead fish can do that. Let him take the first step to peril his standing with his sect, or his respectability in the public eye, in his zeal to oppose iniquity, and we will then give him some credit for his pious homilies. He gives as a reason why profane swearing should be abandoned, the fact that it is not gentlemanly! " Gen tlemen, said Gen. Washington, 'never swear.' Dr. Cheever is a gentleman, and therefore does not swear. ling, who regards the fleece more than he does the pass flock? Did any Jewish Rabbi ever understand the your vulgar, ungentlemanly sinners! 'We are al-lest the lightnings of heaven should dart on him the lightnings of heaven under his control! If he had. he would smite them down, and send them to everplace upon record for the gratification of our readers. The place whence it emanates is the town of Carlisle, of the county of Cumberland, of the State

He asserts—'Profane swearers have been struck dead while the oath was on their lips, as a solemn warnlasting perdition, 'as quick as a flush'-would'nt he?

The Boston Daily Sun says- The New-England Anti-Slavery Convention has excited considerable at-

will be more than usually interesting and exciting and, knowing that the conductors and speakers will priest be men of noble minds and unquestioned talents, we ever do not hesitate to recommend all, of whatever per

the publication of the same

VOLUME XVI, -- NO. XIX

POWER OF OPINION - PREE TRADE LONDON, April 4, lig WM. L. GARRISON . I have been apprehensive someti

read of the success of the enslaving spirit in Antica, that the friends of abolition might doubt the er of public opinion to subdue the enemies of h dom. We are strengthened by a repetition from ers of opinions. I extract the following water tend to strengthen many to assert the san of moral over brute face :

Opinion is omnipotent; it is more powerly the fear of bodily pain or death, as appearing the fear of source pour of the spearing intors, in duelists and soldiers, and in the spe a young woman who, having erred and strate, suffer any thing to conveal her shame; and a pears, also, in religious devotees and martyn.

It is more powerful than the desire better sexes, as appears in the sacred love between and sister, and in devotees and religious and It is more powerful than the love of friends, a pears in the duelist, who, to opinion, sarries, life of his friend, and exposes his widow and this to misery. It is more powerful than the he mother for her child, as in India, when a m throws her child to the sharks in the Gange; England, where a misguided young women her infant, the pledge of her misplaced love. kg brand harmless or innocent acts as crime, witcheraft, or the marriage of the clergy, trans It may inflict punishment of unlimited some appears by the barbarities which at different of society have been inflicted by man in and upon his offending or unoffending fellow-man

The gladiators, says Bishop Taylor, were a naked to each other's short swords, and were he each other's souls away in portions of feet, their forms had been as divisible as the life of my they did not sigh or groan; it was a shame to de the blow, but according to the just measure The women that saw the wound shricked out, in that received it held his peace. He did not only a bravely, but would also fall so; and when he a down, scorned to shrink his head, when the insign conqueror came to lift it from his shoulden. soldier, says Bishop Taylor, will stand in in a and wounds, patiens luminis atque solis, plan faint, weary and watchful; and at night shall in bullet pulled out of his flesh, and shiver from cold, and endure his mouth to be sewed up, in violent rent, to its own dimension; and all this man whom he never saw, or if he did, was says by him, but one that shall condemn him if he a from all this misery.'

Our aristocracy are obstructing the Free la measures of the ministry, by long speeches ad liamentary tactics; and it is by no means said that they will succeed in throwing out from the liof Lords, the bill for the abolition of the Con La It is deeply to be regretted that we have twe chamber of legislation so constructed. They en islators by birth, and vote by proxy; and we h yet been able to reconstruct this institution of barism. We are fast outgrowing it, and into like the present by the House of Peen,-she here called the House of Obstructives, -- are fails ening us on to the day for remodelling our intin The people are getting heartily sick of the inerbiage and selfish legislation of the so-called classes.

Since your and the French revolution, the m have drank largely of the fountain of know and have grown in the intelligence which me free : whilst the peers, who have isolated then have not grown in proportion. The increase chinery and of our manufacturing power, her gregated the people together in towns: he growth of mind, and the increase of monly Men are weak when single : hence a peauti ally but little removed from a serf, for he has to converse or consort with; and a few farmer parish in England, by refusing to employ up laborer who has been discharged by any one others, makes him, in effect, the slave of the The contrast between the operatives in town the serfs in the country, is very great. The population are prepared to assert the rights of ntellect, and to demand, and so to act, as she produce an equality of rights. We have, as a always gained by revolutions, though those w passed through have involved the leaders in ing : but the difference between the present at past is, that the people are sensible that rev must be sought by moral and not by physical for and that the way to beat a bad government in manners, is by passive, not active resistance. ernments can do nothing but by and through the ple : and the example of the Quakers, win is try which no other sects possess, is an import stance of the power of negation ever resistant. I am, dear sir,

EDWARD SEARCE Your's truly,

LETTER FROM FREDERICE DOUGLASS GLASGOW, April 16, 186

WM. LLOYD GARRISON My DEAR FRIEND-I have given up the fell public letter-writing to my friend Buffam, who to tell you how we are getting on; but I cannot from sending you a line, as a mere private est dent. My health is good, my spirit is bright, 8 am enjoying myself as well as one can be em when separated from home by three thousand of deep blue ocean. I long to be at homesweet, sweet home! Be it ever so humble, is no place like home.' Nor is it merely to en pleasure of family and friends, that I wish will home : it is to be in the field, at work, preside the best of my ability salvation from slavery, us tion fast hastening to destruction. I know it hard to endure the kicks and cuffs of the prosist multitude, to which I shall be subjected; but its glory in the battle, as well as in the victory.

have been frequently counselled to leave her ca altogether, and make Britain my home. Ist I cannot do, unless it shall be absolutely seemed for my personal freedom. I doubt not that my master is in a state of mind quite favorable us tempt at re-capture. Not that he wishes to money by selling me, or by holding me himsel, is to feed his revenge. I know he freis kersly sj posures, and nothing would afford him more plant than to have me in his power. He has suffered a vere goadings, or he would not have brokes to lence of seven years, to exculpate himself has charges I have brought against him, by telling a pe itive lie. He says he can put his hand upon the ble, and, with a clear conscience, swear le so struck me, or told any one else to do so! The as conscientious man could put his hand into my public and rob me of my hard earnings; and, with the conscience, swear he had a right not only to si ings, but to my body, soul and spirit! We say this case, reverse the old sdage. He tist will will steal -and make it, 'He that will steal, sale especially when, by lying, he may hope to the veil over his stealing. This positive dead, at part, rather staggered me at the first. I had not the gentleman would tell a right down unrul. I has certainly forgotten when a lamp was let. the carriage, without my knowledge, that br carri the stable with the cart-whip, and with its hear? beat me over the head and shoulders, to make m how it was lost, until his brother Edward, she at St. Michael's, on a visit at the time, came and besought him to desist; and that he best set til he wearied himself. My memory, in such miss is better than his. One would think, from his reness to swear that he never strock me, that he it to be wrong to do so. He does not deny that used to tie up 'a cousin of mine, and hash br, sail justification of his bloody conduct quote, He us

WHOLE noweth his man beaten with man for not mentioni I did not tell man Had I told of th hat he had net slaves. But end Scotland is in opies. It is the

had no reason to more justice and The Free Church with slaveholder people here. The result as in Ame. New-England C ness in the arguknowledge, you our meetings he to get the slaveh scape censure. followed and it, like rate esca a strong determi back, and the u religious denomination on e sentiments of ma

LETTER BOWLING BAY DEAR FRIEND G I wrote you a one that leaves of hould find time count of our d same demands up content with givi Friend Douglas en the morning of in the city of Gi that time, we he various towns and vice and patrona Society, in discus its supports—the condition, and fu obstacles which li we have had to a of the ' Free Chu gation to the slave lect funds of mes At first, the people with the holding when they saw tained by public o that whatever we strengthen it, the pulpita, commune unrequited toil of em, as pay, the at home, they wer nations. Then ti tant to discuss the to retreat from a tiapity that their

> bid as God-speed. We have lectu North and West vale of Leven, an they have not g hearty response; fand is with us, as slaveholders, whe Christian professo their true charac written on fences, ners of the streets ed out on a Chur SLAVE'S BLOO become, that we c cry has become t the streets. We strains of earnest back that money! I do not pretend to the final action that public opinion

no strength to sla

from the fact that

partaking of the

greater than we

and are still so

Wherever we have

burst of indignati

tion, for professin

ane they are dete this foul calumn

when they are fre

their own judgme

tain that the discu effect to enlighter that all other bodi nexion with slave enjoy the privile Already the ' Eva heard was about \$ various denominat liminary means mitted as a membe I received a pe taining the doings Church, a large taken up the subj with slaveholders rough resolut ion. In Aberdee on between a F another persuasio to the cause. Mr A Free Church de few days, that he his abhorrence caking the

taking the money termined to do it One hundred mer broath since we other places have members at Edi will not contribu who gave them, a mention facts of t I have not time. Much praise is Society, for their cause. I have r faithful men. British and Forei

are not bound by thich circumser Our friend, H. he same self-sacr Scotland that he written a number for our cause, ex the Constitution ed and anti-Chr

O. XIX.

B TRADE

beston with many stripes.' He finds fault with me for not mentioning me promising to set me free at 25, Had I told of that promise, I should have also told that he had never set one of his alayou free; and I that he non to believe he would treat me with any had no reason and humanity, than any other one of his

elare. But enough.
Sectiond is in a blaze of anti-slavery agritation. The Free Church and Slavery are the all-engrossing The rive to the same old question of Christian union copies at the contract of the with slavenousers one with us, but new with mos-people here. The discussion is followed by the same has in America, when it was first mooted in the Kw. Eagland Convention. There is such a same-ness in the arguments, pro and con, that if you could anded on this side of the Atlantic, without your he landed on the season of the Atlantic, without your or meetings here, and our meetings at home. The free Church is in a terrible stew. Its leaders thought to get the slaveholders' money and bring it home, and pe censure. They had no idea that they would be followed and exposed. Its members are leaving the hourses excaping from a sinking ship. There is a strong determination to have the slave money sent both, sed the union broken up. In this feeling all religious denominations participate. Let slavery be heaned in on every side by the moral and religious ments of mankind, and its death is certain. I am always yours, FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

#### LETTER FROM JAMES N. BUPFUM. Sowling Bay, on the river Clyde, April 14, 1846. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

I grote you a hasty note by the last steamer, with atimation that I would write you again by the that leaves on the 19th inst. Then I thought I should find time to give you a somewhat extended account of our doings in Scotland; but I find the saue demands upon my time as then, and must be estent with giving you only a general account. Friend Douglass and myself left Belfast, Ireland,

on the morning of the 10th of January, and arrived in the city of Glasgow the same ovening. Since that time, we have been constantly engaged in the various towns and cities in Scotland, under the advice and patronage of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, in discussing American ' Slavery as it is, its supports—the progress of the anti-slavery cause, principles and measures—its past history, present condition, and future prospects. In discussing the dacles which lie in the way of its advancement, se have had to animadvert on the criminal conduct of the ' Free Church ' of Scotland in sending a deleration to the slaveholding States of America, to colfunds of men-stealers, to build Free Churches, and pay Free Church ministers with in Scotland. At first, the people did not see what that had to do with the holding of slaves in the United States; but when they saw that Slavery was upheld and sustained by public sentiment in the United States, and that whatever went to make it respectable, went to strengthen it, then they saw that, if the Free Church ters went among slaveholders, preached in their pulpits, communed with them as Christians, took the parequited toil of the bondman, and then held out to them, as pay, the right hand of Christian fellowship home, they were giving strength to all its abomiestions. Then they saw clearly why it was important to discuss their conduct, and either to get them o retreat from a slaveholding position, or show them to be so have and recreant to the principles of Christisnity that their approval and fellowship will give no strength to slaveholders, and add nothing to the Christian or moral standing of thieves and robbers, from the fact that they had become like unto them by partaking of their sins. Our success has been reater than we anticipated. The people of Scotand are still sound on the question of Slavery Wherever we have gone, we have found one general barst of indignation against the Free Church delegation, for professing to represent Scotland in this act; me they are determined to clear their country from this foul calumny. The Free Church members, when they are free from their lenders, and act upon beir own judgment, are with us, and many of them

We have lectured in many of the towns in the arth and West of Scotland, as well as through the vis of Leven, and we have not found a town where they have not given us a hearty welcome, and a city response ; and you can next assume that Sentand is with us, and that she holds in aphorrence all reholders, whether they come in the guine of Christian professors or American republicans, or in ther true characters of tyrants. The cry is now, SEND BACK THAT MONEY ! We find this ties on fences, and on buildings, and at the corhers of the streets At Arbroath it was found paintdout on a Church, in large black letters- THE SLAVE'S BLOOD. And so general has this cry ne, that we can hear people remark as they pass the Free Churchen, there is the price of blood. The ery has become the common saying of the boys in the streets. We hear it sung in the streets, in

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RD SEARCH

DOUGLASS.

, April 16, 1866.

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back that money! I do not pretend to say what the result will be as the final action of the 'Free Church.' I think that public opinion will compel them to seend back the money.' But whether they do or not, i am certain that the discussion of the question will have tho tet to enlighten the people on slavery so much, that all other hodies of Christians will cut their conterion with slaveholders, and the Free Church will enjoy the privilege of fellowshipping them stone. bready the ' Evangelical Alliance,' which you have heard was about being formed, to unite Christians e various denominations, have declared as a necessar preliminary measure, that no slaveholder can be adited as a member, no matter what his character or profession in other respects may be.

I received a paper yesterday from Dundee, con-

ining the doings of a Presbytery of the Secession reb, a large and respectable body, which has then up the subject of holding Christian communion via slaveholders, and passed some of the most borough resolutions, condemning all such unin. In Aberdeen, a warm discussion is now going letween a Free Church minister, and one of torner persuasion, which will result in great good the cause. Many other individuals are disturbed A Free Church deacon in Greenock told me within a fer days, that he had no words sufficient to express his abhorrence of the conduct of their leaders, in aking the money; and he and his friends were de mined to do all they could to have it go back. One hundred members have left the church at Armath since we lectured there, and many more at other places have taken the same stand. Twenty embers at Edinburgh have given notice that they will not contribute to their funds, until the bloodflained dollars from America are sent back to those the gave them, and the union dissolved. I could ention facts of this kind sufficient to fill spects, but have not time

Much praise is due to the Glasgow Emancipatio ciety, for their faithful and untiring labors in this ause. I have never seen more disinterested and hithful men. They have no connexion with the British and Foreign A. S. Society, in London, and are not bound by those narrow and sectarian views which circumscribe their usefulness.

Our friend, H. C. Wright, is hard at work, and is same self-sacrificing, true friend of the slave in gage Scotland that he was in New-England. He has whiten a number of tracts, which have done much our cause, exposing the pro-slovery character of

knowth his master's will, and doeth it not, shall be frightful and wicked conduct of the American ed-needed to cheer on the friends of genuine aboli, Church in this land, (guity as they are in many things,) so mean as to hold any connexion with them

> ing clear of any participation in the crime of holding men in bondage, I am much disappointed in some of those whom I had learned to respect for their former advocacy of the emanoipation of the slaves in the West india Islands. Dr. Wardlaw is one of these. I had read his speeches, full of correct and stirring rebukes of this sin of holding man as property. I had read his magnanimous speech, made in his own chapel, when he took our friend C. L. Remond by the hand, and gave him his most cordial welcome as brother, and poured out a most withering rebuke of the ungodly and cruel prejudice indulged in by the truth and renounce their error. A large majority brother, and poured out a most withering rebuke of Liberty party movement, have been brought to see the truth and renounce their error. A large majority we believe, of those who have honestly upheld that many noble things which he had said and done, that I had the deepest interest to see and hear him for a has pever resulted in so short a time from the same is had the deepest interest to see and hear nim for myself. I attended his church, and was pleased to amount of labor, since the commencement of the anti-slavery movement.
>
> The question now is, shall thus revolution be carried to its consummation? Shall we press forward to its consummation? prove mankind in this life, and prepare them for that and complete the work begun, or shall we relax our which is to come. But I was disappointed. My efforts, and lose what we have already gained? We heart was made sad, when I saw a man having such are determined to do all we can-but the answer to powers as Dr. Wardlaw-possessing the means re- these questions rests, in part, with you of the East. quisite to enlighten and reclaim the wandering, by We must have help, or our success is, at best, doubtenforcing those great and glorious, and at the same ful. time, simple truths of Christian duty, which can never fail to convince the judgment, and touch the gy, but they lack experience in lecturing, and withheart, when presented with that clearness and elo- out experience they cannot alone carry on the move-quence which Dr. Wardlaw might do, if his heart ment. Think, then, of this matter. were in the work-taking a dark and mysterious pas-sage of scripture, which he himself declared was so sage of scripture, which ook of Mormon.

three thousand whiskey shops, which are open on Sunday, to supply all who are spiritually inclined; while their bread shops are closed, lest some one might desecrate the Sabbath by feeding the hungry. lieved would have been allowed in any civilized so- we learn, the new pastor (having previously ciety-masses of human beings, made worse than yet such men as Dr. Wardlaw have nothing to do burden which weighed it down, by gravely inforpreaching, had nothing to do with the salvation of that he has no rich wholesale dealers drunkard's grave; while the Dr. continues to drink comparisons. and defend the practice. Not long since, the Dr. preached two sermons, defending the drinking habits of his death come, is a question Dr. Wardiaw may poison secreted, yeleped wine, which was used on well ask himself, in view of his own connection with

the case. great sin of this county and is the cause of more misery

whiskey-shops. Twenty of these are kept by the members of one Church! All the ministers, with church, tipples at the communion table—his appebut one exception, are whiskey drinkers, and he indulges in wine. Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose and Ab- The church, after making a sot of him, excommunipresent the same facts.

Perth, in the evening of the same day of an ordina-tion, when six ministers came in, so much intoxicated he must 'join the church'—again sips at the 'sacrathat it was apparent to all! I am told that it is not unfrequent for clergymen to get intoxicated at ordiity of the tectotallers; and thus in one continuous dation dinners; and if you talk to them upon this circle the process goes on. The senior descon caugreat delinquency, they think you are a fanatic, and tine the church from the case he presented, and are involved deeply in the sin, there are a few, who for one month for consideration, and a more ful l a are coming out against intemperance, and are doing tendance of church members. much to enlighten the people. Some of the clergy are devoting a portion of their time to speaking on four of the brethren were present. Two of the nur temperance, while there is a great, a growing inte- ber (superannuated liquor-dealers) coincided with rest on the part of the people, which will, ere long, the pastor, one opposed, and the other, perching himshake this country as with a moral earthquake. self upon the fence, remained neuter. The vote on Everywhere the people are discussing great princi- the main question was finally taken, and declared by ples which lie at the foundation of the advancement | the pastor to be decided in the affirmative by the tri of the race. The success which has attended the umphant majority of two to one, which was literally discussion of the Corn Laws has inspired the friends true, the whole number of votes being three, two of of reform with new confidence in the power of truth which were in the affirmative and one in the nega to correct evils, civil and ecclesiastical. Already, tive, the fence member not voting. During the de preparations are being made for another attack upon bate, the notorious legal Sancho Panza of the abuses of government, and they will not rest un- ty, who voluntarily makes himself ridiculously con til the unrighteous distinctions, growing out of these abuses, are abolished, and man is redeemed from the abuses, are abolished, and man is redeemed from the degrading influence of wicked laws.

I would have written you some of my impressions ness on the occasion by impudently attempting t on other things, but must defer them untilanother time monopolize the discussion. So the long tongue, the Scotland has much for admiration and much for con- long purse, and the long robe, (a most worthy trio!) demnation. Her beautiful rivers, grand mountains, and splendid scenery-her rich and verdant fields, pen of one more gifted than myself; but these I with a Welding heat. must leave, and deal in facts, which, while they are destitute of poetry, may, perhaps, interest the friends of reform in our land.

#### A STRONG WESTERN INVITATION. SALEM, (Ohio,) April 6th, 1846.

DEAR FRIEND :- The Executive Committee of the Ohio American A. S. Society are extremely anxious to chu of June next, at New Garden, Columbiana Co.

Ww. L. GARRISON:

friends of freedom in the Western country, to see you amongst us—to have the earliest and most devoted nation, as a special 'means of grace,' proof of it. advocate of the Slave's cause meet with us in council, and assist us in devising ways and means for carrying forward the great work in which we are enthalted that church of the Messiah which is without spot or

from you; and although you have so far been unable and standing, the last class to meddle with to the Constitution of the United States, and the wicked and anti-Christian position which the churchs of America sustain. I am satisfied that, when the

tionism, and to enable them to overcon

conism, and to enable them to overcome the strong pposition which is being arrayed against them. The present is with us an important crisis. You mow what has been, until within a few months, the as Christians.

While I have much confidence in the Scotch people, and do believe them sincerely desirous of standing clear of any participation in the crime of holding abolitionists here. A few individuals, it is true, asw

JAMES BARNABY.

to him, and talking an hour and a half to no more purpose than if he had read to them a chapter in the importance of this appeal from the West; but we Tr We fully appreciate both the earnestness and cannot see how it will be practicable for us to com In the city of Glasgow, they have betwixt two and ply with it at present.-Ed. Lib.

## HOLLIS-STREET CHURCH-WORK FOR WASH-

King Alcohol has recently made a spirited effort t It is acknowledged on all hands, that there is more extend his conquests in this church. Not satisfied drunkenness, more sins of various kinds, committed with having formerly made terrible inroads in the on Sunday, than on any other day of the week. I Society, and completely breaking it up, 'the critter' have witnessed scenes of wretchedness and debauchery seems determined to follow up his victories. At the in Glosgow, on Sunday, which I could not have be- close of the communion service on the 3d instant, as quested the brethren to remain after service) pro beasts, from the effects of intoxicating drinks; and ed to ease his conscience-pious soul !-- of the heavy with these things, more than to encourage them. He ing 'his flock' that the grape syrup, or temperance has as much as he can attend to, to preach mystery. wine, at present used for the service of the sacra I heard him say, at the conclusion of a long sermon ment, was causing uneasiness in the church,-how of this kind, when he had been quoting the opinions tender must be the consciences of such church memof various authors, which he told us were equally en- bers !- and expressed the hope and desire that i titled to consideration, to support different views of the same text, and give his own opinion with doubt, that everything which he had said on the proper understanding of the text from which he had been tious in all this, for you must know, gentle reader, nearking, had nothing to do with the mass of plain that in his Society—hem!] His reverence spoke sneer-the way-faring man, though a fool, need not err.' ingly of temperance wine, and ridiculed the idea of Many of his church members are whiskey dealers, its being the juice of the vine, and in an attempt to and whiskey drinkers, and some are going down to a be witty made himself ridiculous, by drawing inapt

The senior deacon, we also learn, had the course eached two sermons, defending the drinking habits to oppose the clerical dignitary, and deprecated the Scotland upon scriptural grounds. Immediately introduction of alcoholic wine as a substitute for that of Scottand upon scripture grown church, whom the tenow in use; and, to illustrate its dangerous tenden totallers had persuaded some years previous to sign cy, instanced the case of the well known church the pledge, and who had kept it and was doing well, member in Portland, who was excommunicated for and was a blessing to his family, arose in a state of intoxication, and said that had listened to Dr. Ward-tion by the noble Washingtonians, yet who, after ablaw's discourse, and he had convinced him that it staining for some months from the use of intoxicating was wrong to be a teetotaller, and he had that day, drinks, joined the church again, and uniting with for the first time since he signed the pledge, commenced drinking! He has since gone down to a his long dormant appetite, by sipping the villanous drunkard's grave. On whom will the responsibility compound of water bewitched, sugar begrudged and

ter. The vigilant and humane Washingtonians, however, still stuck to him, and again reinstated him in the ranks of total abstinence, where, we trust, he beggars more families, causes more crimes, and de-stroys more souls, than all other sins put together; and no class are more involved than the clergy, in the guilt of sustaining the drinking habits of the peo-cently given by Henry C. Wright, of the alternate le. In Perth, they have 20,000 inhabitants, and 350 totalism over church members in England and Sco triumph of alcoholic 'communion' 'wine' and tec-A short time since, we were holding a meeting in send joy and sunshine into his heart and into his mmediately resort to the scripture to justify them- concluded by moving, that as the number of brethren sives. But while this is the rule, and the great body present was very small, the motion should lie over

> From some unexplained cause, we learn that only member of the church, exercised his usual officious carried the day.
>
> Should the church sustain the pas

her hills and valleys made classic by the genius of coadjutors in their bacchanalian triumph, it will prov Scott, Burns, and others of her gifted sons—are inter itself to be composed of 'wood, hay and stubble, esting to me, and would afford many topics for the 'whose end is to be burned' by the fires of alcohol

Thus stands the matter at present. But we have not yet quite done with the reverend gentleman and his spiritual clique. The spastor,' we I am, as ever, your friend and brother in the first sermon after his installation, took occasion to J. N BUFFUM. define his position' by coming down in a tirade of abuse upon the reformers, to the great satisfaction of all the rich rummies present, who grinned their exultation in a manner not to be mistaken. He im pudently contended that the modern reformers wer stopping the way of true reform, and but for them 'th Ohio American A. S. Society are extremely anxious to have your attendance at the approaching anniversary of the Society, to be held on the 17th, 18th and 19th and in real priestly cant thanked God that the gate June next, at New Garden, Columbiana Co. of hell should not prevail against her. Will he cite
It has, for years past, been the carnest desire of the wrinkle or any such thing'? The parson's principa We have, from year to year, been expecting a visit supporters are said to be 'gentlemen of property

FROM THE ANNUAL MEETING

following, from the New-York Journal

This Society (the old organization) met this morn-ng in the Tabernacle at 10 o'clock, was called to or-er by W. L. Garrison, who stated that as there were us in vocal prayer, an opportunity

e given-if not, we will, said he, proceed to our sees. ('Pray ye that can, I cannot pray.') None teering in prayer, the Treasurer's report wa called; from whence it appears that the reco he Soniety have been \$6,769 : expenses \$6,159 .-Then a report was read by Edmund Quincy, and a of war. letter from Mr. Child, who raved bitterly at the Constitution, and annexation of Texas; and from Hon. Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, excusing his absence from the

C. C. Burleigh then presented the following res

Resolved, That we regard the Constitution of the Resolved, That we regard the Constitution of the American Union as a bond of alliance with unparalleled despotism, and unsurpassed iniquity; that obedience to its requirements, bearing upon slavery, is inconsistent with our duty to the slave, to his master, to our country, to our race, and to our God; and, as that which we cannot rightfully do, it is wrong for us to promise, we feel bound by our reverence for human rights, and our allegiance to the divine government, to refuse any longer adhesion to this unrighteous compact.

Mr. B. spoke in this strain about half an houremetimes eloquently, always noisily and furiously, and was succeeded by

W. L. Garrison, who spoke of the extent of alsvery, its wealth, its assumptions, and characterized it as the sin of sins, comprehending all contempt for God and enmity to man; that it implies that the State is not republican, and the Church not Christian; and that all true Republicans and Christians will seek their overthrow.

He called the Church a synagogue of Satan—a cage of unclean birds, and asserted that all slaveholding professors of religion, and their apologists, are religious impostors, etc. etc.

Parker Pillsbury, of N. H., followed him, presenting a resolution that this Society rejoices in the declining state of American religion, in as much as it sanctions slavery—raving at the Am. Board of Missund State of American religion, and the Am. Board of Missund State of American religion, in as much as it sanctions slavery—raving at the Am. Board of Missund State of American religion, in as much as it sanctions slavery—raving at the Am. Board of Missund State of American religion, in as much as it sanctions slavery—raving at the Am. Board of Missund State of American religion, in as much as it sanctions slavery—raving at the Am. Board of Missund State of American religion, in as much as it sanctions slavery—raving at the Am. Board of Missund State of American religion, in as much as it sanctions assured the Del Norte as her boundary in the forces were kept at Corpus Christians, which was again instructed to present his credentials, which was again instructed to pres W. L. GARRISON, who snoke of the extent of ala-

sanctions slavery-raving at the Am. Board of Mis- supplies, &c. &c. sions; and threatening to inform the heathen of its | The House of Representatives had a bill up for ra

At one o'clock, he is still raving, the analogue, which is large, bearing this blasphemous and good order. In the orner, a sage.

In the orner, a sage.

Mr. Calhoun had the floor, and argued that the positions that there was infliction with considerable patience and good order,

# UNION CELEBRATION.

day of solemn and impressive announcement of universal truths, whose sublime simplicity commended them to the consciences of all truths. day of solemn and impressive announcement of universal truths, whose subline simplicity commended them to the consciences of all;—while at the same time, the already deep rooted habits of oppression and licentiousness which slavery had planted in the land, prevented those truths from being honestly and heartily adopted in the lives of any. If we compare what was done with what was left undone;—the lofty and seemingly magnanimons profession of the great.

Gen. Taylor had made a formal demand for the great. Taylor had made a formal demand for the and seemingly magnanimous profession of the great doctrine of human equality, with the one-sided and selfish application of it in practice,—the eloquent and defiant adherence to truth and right, with the base and paltry spirit of compromise by which truth and right were sacrificed,—we shall feel assured that no day in this nation's history can be so fruitful of instruction, or so deserving of perpetual remembrance, as the day on which it is

nodes of observing the day, have yet felt that to Prize.

The American Consul and residents at Matamo them it was an occasion of peculiar interest, and one susceptible of a most appropriate commemoration; and they have often turned aside from the vain-glorious and boastful clamor of its celebration, to make such use of it as their hearts could approve.

In the name of the great body of the anti-slavery people of this Commonwealth, the Executive Comttee of the Massachusetts A. S. Society announce their design thus to improve the approaching Fourth The place selected for the celebration is Harrison Grove, at Dedham, a locality commended to them by many considerations;-its retirement it,-the natural beauty of the spot, harmonizing with all elevated and cheerful thoughts and aspirings; ommend it as an appropriate scene for an anti-slavery street. The verdict of the jury was that she came festival. But when it is added that this same grove is the place selected by the Managers of the Mass. The husband has been arrested.—Boston Courier, these circumstances would of themselves strongly rec-A S. Fair, in which to open their collection of beautiful works of art, with the additional attractions of music and song, and also of refreshments of every variety,-and that the two operations may be most happily and harmoniously blended into one, each heightening the effect and increasing the satisfactions of the other, the Executive Committee feel assured that they propose a mode of spending the day that of the other, the Executive Committee feel assured that they propose a mode of spending the day that must commend itself to all anti-slavery hearts; and that they will find by the crowds which shall come to join in this celebration, a showing forth as it will be of the united beauties of nature and art and high of the united beauties of nature and art and high moral principle,—that they have not miscalculated the interest of the occasion, nor the spirit and zeal of lature of Michigan have abolished Capital Punishment in that State. the friends of the slave.

It will be a season of exalted moral and social enjoyment, and yet to hearts beating strong for reform, enjoyment is never the greatend in view, but comes unsought for, and never failing to such hearts. In strumentalities for reform are unceasingly to be prohead struck, causing death in a few hours. have resolved to appropriate from this Rural Festival
Five Hundred dollars in aid of the Agency Fund of
the Mass. A. S. Society,—and they believe that with proper exertions, much more than this will be put in their hands for that object. On their part, those is \$6,607 44, by Peter C. Brooks. John Welles and Abbott Lawrence come next. sponse made to them in the contributions, which each according to his ability shall make.

All and several, therefore, the members of the inti-slavery host, are invited to meet together at the Rural Festival at Dedham, on the coming Fourth of Offered by SETH LUTHER, of the United States, in

In future numbers of the Liberator, the particulars of the arrangements for the occasion will be an-In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Mass

Recording Secretary

A. S. Society, ROBERT F. WALLCUT,

Boston, May 6, 1846.

DEDHAM.

This effort on behalf of the cause of Freedom MASSACHUSETTS, will be made at the 'TEMPER-ANCE GROVE, DEDHAM,' on the 4th of July. It is the purpose of the managers to spare no exer-tion to redeem that day for the present service of righteous principle, by making it a holiday on which either in cotton mills or workshops, on the land, or the whole community may enjoy with them, the on the sea-on the lakes, or on the rivers.

The author of this resolution is extreme the higher satisfaction of duty fulfilled, by a simultaneous exertion to aid in carrying out the principles of olutions, and otherwise destroyed in the Voicz of our forefathers.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, For the Managers.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN AND \$10,000,000 VO-1 TED BY CONGRESS TO CARRY ON THE WAR AGAINST MEXICO! THE WAR MES-

In the two Houses of Congress on Monday, discussion of the President's Message was brief but animated. The proposition to authorize the President to employ the land and naval forces of the U. States, and volunteers to the number of 50,000, and appro-priating ten millions of dollars for the service, passed the House 123 to 67. The Senate referred it to com mittees, but no doubt it will pass.

John Q. Adams took ground against the bill, an an amendment declaring war was voted down as no necessary; the acts of Mexico having created a state

The excitement at Washington continues to b very great, though there is nothing later from the

seat of war.
On Monday afternoon the President sent to Congress the expected message. The following synopsis of it is taken from the Boston Post:

sis of it is taken from the Boston Post:

It opens by referring to his annual message on the state of our Mexican relations. He explained that a desire to fix the boundary and adjust the claims that had been standing twenty years, was the cause of this inquiry as to the opening of negotiations; that all efforts having failed to settle these points, he had now to announce a state of war.

He then proceeds to show how Mr. Slidell came to be appointed last October. Our consul at Metamoras was desired to inquire if a minister would be received. An affirmative answer was given, and conditions accepted to withdraw our forces from Vera Cruz. Herrara was anxious to receive Mr. Slidell, but events prevented, and on the 24th of December he was refused.

In January, Parades succeeded, and Mr. Slidell was again instructed to present his credentials, which

pro-slavery, and hypocritical character.

At one o'clock, he is still raving, the audience, which is large, bearing this blasphemous and absurd

Mr. Calhoun had the floor, and argued that the position assumed by the President, that there was a state of war, was incorrect; no such state existed, according to its sense, as implied by the Constitution. A collision, it is true, had taken place, and it was for Congress to decide whether that collision was of such a character as to justify Congress, the only party efficient to declare war, in taking such a step.

Late and important Intelligence from Rio Grande

It wo-thousand Mexicals and crossed the Rio Grande near Borella, eight miles below Matamoras, and occupied a position between Point Isabel and Grande near Borella, eight miles below Matamoras, and occupied a position between Point Isabel and Grande near Borella, eight miles below Matamoras, and occupied a position between Point Isabel and Grande near Borella near Bor

ras, have been ordered by the Mexican commander to remove into the interior within twenty-four The Mexican troops have captured several wagons belonging to settlers, loaded, with provisions.

At the American camp an engagement has been

nourly expected.

The murder of Lieut. Porter is confirmed by one of the captains of the vessels arrived.

An Avalanche of Eggs!-The canal boat Indepe ence, says the Rochester Daily Advertiser, is on her way to Albany with 239 barrels of Eggs. Each barrel contains ninety dozen, so that the New York-ers may look out for 258,120 eggs:—Alcany Evening

Murder .- Coroner Pratt held an inquest over the

Onions .- Mr. Adino Hinckley, of Barnstable, has raised onions for sixty-five successive years. This year his onions were up, and he commenced weeding them, on the 18th of April, which is nine days earlier than on any preceding spring.—Yarmouth (Mass.) Register.

vided for,—and in proportion as we make sacrifices to provide for them, the higher and purer will be our enjoyment. The Managers of the A. S. Fair under-the eastern part of Virginia, recently liberated at the death of their master, arrived in town a few days

[BY REQUEST.] RESOLUTION OF UNIVERSAL BROTHER. HOOD,

which this was offered as a substitute.

the Manchester Convention-passed unanimously, and by enthusiastic acclamation, after a debate of one hour and a half on another resolution; for

Resolved, That this Convention feel a deep symps thy for all those human beings who are suffering oppression, in prison or out, every where, on the broad surface of our globe, of whatever name, nation, clime, color, condition, tongue or language; and THE RURAL FAIR-FOURTH OF JULY AT we look forward with pleasurable anticipations to that glorious period, when every man, won in child shall 'sit under their own vine and fig-tree; legislation, error and legal decisions, unrighteens mo

The author of this resolution is extremely say, that it was ent up, mutilated, made into two res Innustry, like most, if not all the Proceedings the Convention. Responsibility always rests som SETH LUTHER.

The next meeting of the Bosson Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle will be on Thursday afternoon, M. 21, at Mrs. Chapman's, 53 Federal-street.

Skaneate'se Community.—The last Skaneateles Deocrat says, this body, as a Community, has ceased
to exist. Mr. Collins, who stood at the head of the
Community so long, retires, and Samuel Sellers, a
gentleman who has been with them, we believe,
from the beginning, assumes the liabilities of the
Community, and receives all the property belonging
to it. Mr. S. is a plain, practical man, was educated
a farmer, and no doubt will make a profitable establishment of it.

The Helvetia, whale ship, Capt. Porter, of New London, Ct., was burned in the harbor of Honolulu, Jan. 25th. The ship was of 332 tons, but 18 months out, and had on hoard 150 barrels sperm and 1500 whale qil. Loss in destruction of the yessel and the greater portion of her cargo, \$25,000, which however is covered by insurance. The personal losses of the Captain and officers are considerable, and the friends of Capt. Porter, in port, presented him with a donation of \$600.

ECLESIASTICAL.—We learn by the Western Citizen that there has been an interesting trial in the M. E. Church at Southport, Wisconsin. Rev. Mr. Stebbins charged Rev. Mr. Demming, with slander for calling the M. E. Church pro-slavery, and that the Rock River Conference had appointed a slaveholder to the Southport station. The accused was fully acquitted, having told the truth.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN NORTHANPTON, MASS .-A man named Barron, living at the Community in Northampton, killed his wife on Sunday morning, by beating her brains out with a hammer, as she lay in her bed. He then attempted to drown himself, but was rescued and committed to jail, and was found in his cell, dead, on Monday morning, having hung himself with one of his suspenders.—Springfald Gazette, Monday.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES C. C. BURLEION will lecture in

West Springfield, Sunday, May Belchertown, Monday, Wednesday, " Thursday, "

GILES B. STEBBISS will lecture in Charlton, North Oxford,

Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Friday,

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. H. ANTE. SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Town Hall, in Concord, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of June next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue two days. Business intimately connected with the welfare of the Society renders a large attendance desirable. Let all who can, come. BENJAMIN COMINGS, President

J. G! WYATT, Secretary.

WINDHAM COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The Windham County A. S. Society will hold a Convention at Danielsonville, on Monday, May 18th, 1846, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. and continuing through the day. 'Come one, come all,' and let us again unite our testimony to the fearful guilt and abomination of slaveholding, and in favor of immediations. abomination or siavenotaing, and in tavor of immed-ate emancipation. Addresses may be expected from various persons. It is sufficient to secure a large at tendance to state that C. L. Remond, the accomplish-ed and eloquent colored man, and a long tried advo-cate of human freedom, is to be one of the principal GEORGE SHARPE, Pres

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-

The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society hereby give notice that the TWELFTH NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION will be held in Boston, on TUES-DAY, the 26th of May, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DAY, the 26th of May, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue in session for three days. In performing this duty, the Board would urge upon its members and friends, and the members and friends of the American A. S. Society, in all parts of New England and the country, to assemble, in large numbers, for mutual country to assemble, in large numbers, for mutual counsel and encouragement, at this most important point in the history of our cause and of our country. The triumplant supremacy of the Slave Power in the councils of the nation, consequent on the annexation of Texas; the dastardly submission of Massachusetts and the other free States to this revolutionary outrage; the guilty silence of the Church, in view of the accumulating horrors and indefinite extension of slavery; all demand prompt and vigorous measures on the part of those who believe arisistance to transfer of the Council of the second of the part of those who believe arisistance to transfer of the Council of the second of the consideration will be the A prominent subject for consideration will be the maturing and adopting of a system of combined and extensive agitation for the DISSOLUTION OF THE EXISTING UNION OF THESE STATES, and the abrogation of the base, cruel and wicked Constitu-tion that now binds them together in a compact, alike fatal to the hopes of the slave, and to the rights of the nominally free The great question of DISSOLUI TION, as the only salvation of the country, will be fully discussed; its philosophy and method set forth; its expediency and necessity enforced. Let all come up prepared to unite in an emphatic usterance of these sense of this necessity, and in a firm determination to make a resolute and united effort to hasten its ac-

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS !!! FRANCIS JACKSON, President

MACON B. ALLEN. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OFFICE 69 CONSHILL, BOSTON.

JAMES PRIDEAUX, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,
13 PINE-STREET, - . . BOSTON

Terms for instruction in Pianoforte, Playin and Singing, \$15 per quarter.

NEW-ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses

A of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington-street, Bos-ton, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All in-dividuals can see him alone, at my time, at the above Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons for the last five years. All may be assured of relief, who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on

The public are cautioned against the many

IT The public are cautioned against the many quacks, who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patens manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

IT J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds of the city formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved hinge and pivot Truss; umbilical and spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horse-back with perfect case and safety. Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Board are alalso makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessation have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Board are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have if his does not suit them:—Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral Truss; Runnell's do; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do, double and single; also Trusses of all sizes, for children.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

Trusdies, wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER. of the United States. Boston, June 13, 1845.

that different climates, distributed throughout the

The business of Association, then, will be to asce

## POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE PRISONER'S SONG. BY BEV. E. W. LOCKE. 'Tie Sabbath morn, and tolls the bell Its invitations free :-But why come they to my lone cell? They cannot be for me! These iron bars, these walls of stone To move them who shall dare? So I must sing my song alone, Alone must breathe my prayer

From hill and dale behold the throngs, That seek the house of prayer! O, what care they for me, whose wrong Have plunged me in despair? No one looks in with pitving eve. No friendly face I see; And heedlessly all pass me by-There's no one cares for me See, yonder goes a happy boy, His mother's hy his side Her step is light, her eye beams joy, bosom swells with pride O, could I see my own sweet child, And take him on my knee, And hear once more his prattle wild,

I know my Mary loves me yet, Perhaps she'll come to-day; A heart like hers can ne'er forget, Though e'er so far away? She'll bring a kiss for m pale cheeks, And words my heart to cheer,-Such words as none but Mary speaks, And angels love to hear !

My child will bring the pretriest flowers, To deck his father's cell, And how to spend the gloomy hours, But, bush ! tis all an idle dream They'll not be here to-day : Though near my cell they ever seem. They're very far away

ODE.-THE TRUE POET. BY JAMES MUSSELL LOWELL.

Among the toil-worn poor, my soul is seeking For one to bring the Maker's name to light, To be the voice of that almighty speaking, Which every age demands to do it right. Proprieties our silken bards environ; He who would be the tongue of this wide land, Must string his harp with chords of sturdy iron, And strike it with a toil-embrowned hand ; One who hath dwelt with Nature well attended. Who hath learnt wisdom from her mystic books, Whose soul with all her countless lives bath blended So that all beauty awes us in his looks; Who not with body's waste his soul hath pamy Who as the clear north-western wind is free. Who walks with Form's observances unhampered. And follows the One Will obediently; Whose eyes, like windows on a breezy summit, Control a lovely prospect every way; Who doth not sound God's sea with earthly And find a bottom still of worthless clay; Who heeds not how the lower gusts are working, Knowing that one pure wind blows on above, And sees beneath the foulest faces lurking, One God-built shrine of reverence and love; Who sees all stars that wheel their shining man Around the centre fixed of Destiny, Where the encircling soul serene o'erarche The moving globe of being like a sky; Who feels that God and Heaven's great deep

Him to whose heart his fellow-man is nigh; Who doth not hold his soul's own freedom deare Than that of all his brethren, low or high; Who to the right can feel himself the truer For being gently patient with the wrong; Who sees a brother in the evil-doer, And finds in Love the heart's-blood of his song This, this is he for whom the world is waiting, To sing the beatings of its mighty hearts, Too long hath it been patient with the grating Of scrannel pipes, and heard it misnamed Art. To him the smiling soul of man shall listen, Laying awhile its crown of thorns aside, And once again in every eye shall glisten The glory of a nature satisfied. His verse shall have a great, commanding motion, Heaving and swelling with a melody Learnt of the sky, the river, and the occ And all the pure, majestic things that be.

From the British Friend. STANZAS TO THE AMERICANS. America is the land of liberty.'- False Saying

Know ye what freedom is, and will ye stain A name so holy and a thing so bright, Whose hallow'd touch would break the bonds And hid him stand unlorded in his right

What! know ye not, it will not, cannot reign, Where tyrants join to wield their ruthless might And will ve dare o'er earth to man proclaim, That ye are free, without the blush of shame? List, while the echo of your hollow boast Wings on afar to bid the nations hear! List, and the voices of a countless host Shall borst like muttered thunder on the ear. Exclaiming, in deep indignation lost, While dastard deeds defame your high career, The sun that lights Columbia's circling waves, Looks on a land of tyrants and of slaves."

"A land of tyrants'-fret not at the name-'Tis all your own, and ye have won it well ; A land of tyrants !- Oh! your brightest fame her in the tales the nations tell, And men unborn shall hear and speak to blame, To know that ye o'er nature's law rebel, Even to rob and wrong your voices join, Gainst right and reason, human and divine.

Man is your brother, and ye are but men, (Men have I said? ye are unworthy all Of such a name) - and if ve are, why then Will ye still shut your ears unto the cal Of god-like reason and of justice, when Even at your feet your sable victims fall, To hid you speak, and change the hapless doo That clouds existence with despairing gloom? Life is a shadow, earth a transient thing,

Death darkly frowns, and there is none to save ; Time ever fleets along upon the wing, And hurries all into the silent grave : But death shall die, and then the mighty king Must find an equal in the abject slave; And then shall judgment, truth and justice spread And hurl deep vengeance on oppression's head.

Release your bondmen-let the oppressed go free! Nor trample more on men's primeval right; Be to your fellow-men what man should be, And shine a gem in Freedom's frontlet bright Then will your glory spread o'er land and sea, And shed afar a pure unsullied light, While other lands shall greet the hallow'd blaze, Forget their scorn, and crown your deeds with prai

RETRIBUTION.

Though the mills of God grind slowly, Yet they grind exceeding small; Though with patience he stands waiting, With exactness grinds he all.

## REFORMATORY.

INFIDELITY.

yield, in particular excellence, those articles to whi alone they are peculiarly adapted—a truth recognize ble in the growth and culture of the sugar-can Much ado is now made, as there always has been about infidelity; and if certain newspapers can be credited, one would conclude that one half the world was going mad, and the remainder becoming infidels; for hardly a religious print can be found, that is not which, delighting in an atmosphere of extreme heat thrives best under a tropical sun,—whilst the salmo is found to excel in the quality of its flavor, the farthe in of danger, and warning all who sounding the toscin of danger, and warning all who love peace, and value liberty and religion, to shun the path that is accursed of God, and seathed by the

one step towards the True and the Eternal, he is ana-

thematized, while the vacillating populace, fired with

frenzy, shout, at the top of their voice, ' Crucify him!

crucify him! infidel as he is!' If, in the frankness

of his soul, which is too full to be silent, and too no

ble to dissemble, he deviates from the old, beaten

path, to seek new joys, and drink from cisterns that

are whole and pure, he is forthwith denounced as an

nfidel-ecclesiastical thunders roll around his head

-and his character vilified by those, who not only

fail to imitate Him who reviled not when he was re

viled ; but they revile when they are not reviled. If

a man of any influence ventures to insinuate that the

church is not the church of Christ, but of human

character, and less pure than it professes to be, or that Christ is a different personage from the authorized

opinions, he is loaded with anathemas and excommu-

ication, while that term that combines all their con

tempt, reproach, infamy, holy rage and scorn, is fas

tened to him. As if when that term is hurled, all

their own foibles and delinquencies were screened

beneath harshness and severity! Why all this de-

nunciation and bitterness? Suppose these accused

men are infidels, does that justify professed Christians

in becoming scorners and revilers? If men cannot

be pent up in the narrow house of sectarianism, and

their true souls are too large to occupy the limited

space allowed by doggish hirelings, why tarnish them as traitors to Jesus and truth? When, perhaps, the

they believe in no Christ, but they follow not us, and

we forbid them the Christian name and integrity. Look

where we will, into whatsoever country or age, and

and high-handed tyranny, since. Why is it? Are men

ON ASSOCIATIONS.

A. B.

they are correct in action

Milford, April 21, 1846.

such as are obedient to its laws.

tain, as far as practicable, both the existence and the pestilential breath of infidelity, that blackens and cause of these singular endowments of particular latitudes, as well as to collect their varied products,—t blights the spirit of religion.

The time was, when this epithet carried with it a transmit to kindred institutions such portions of the force which few could repel or resist,—a sword that as may be demanded for their respective uses,—and pierced the victim to the very vitals; but, from indis- to receive in exchange others, of which it is itself riminate application and hackneyed commonness, it as ceased to be a thunderbolt which can be hurled ting the only genuine and legitimate basis of a frater with potency, and send confusion and dismay to him that commerce and intercourse among mankind. The who is thus stigmatized. So true is this, that, in contrariety to its original signification, some even question the superior beauty of Christianity, compared with infidelity, as the terms are applied in the present it will not bear a sea-voyage farther than to Malta or infidelity, as the terms are applied in the present day. And I myself am constrained to exclaim, "What's in a name?" For a strange mingling of heterogeneous masses has been mysteriously performed, until, from some mystic hallucination of the mind, or some other cause, black is become white, and white black, and one can hardly tell whether he which Russia sterives from that country overland, be Greek or Scythian; yes, in order that the mys-teries of mind may keep pace with those of matter, ern States of this Union with the Pacific—the 'sweat' like the occult alchemist, some mountebank religion- which it undergoes in the confined holds of sailing ists have, by an incomprehensible legerdemain, vessels depriving it of its original flavor on their pasmetempsychosised the base metal into the pure gold. sage through the lower latitudes. So that proximi-Once, there was a class of people whose shoulders ty, in many instances, is a point essential to ensure a received and bore the whole weight of that opprobripreservation of the excellence of that which is transous incubus, infidelity—and perhaps justly too; whose mitted. There are other articles, again, in respect to thoughts were disbelief, disbelief in God, and good-which, this is a matter comparatively of much less ness, the quintessence of God; whose deeds repudiimport, as in the case of coal, copper, cotton, hides. ness, the quintessence of Gud; whose deeds repudi-ated almost their claim to humanity, and whose every household furniture, tron, lumber, and wooden-ware in general-commodities of this description, from breath withered all surrounding objects. With such, I have no sympathy. They may justly have inscrib- the very nature of some of them, (as in the affinity of ed upon their monumental stones, 'INVIDEL.' It is plank to the timber of the vessel, being calculated to sustain a sea-voyage much better than others. of its modern wholesale application that I complain. Now the hue and cry of infidel, made without refer-ence to its legitimate signification against those, who, as they demand the vigilant attention of all enlighten-Associationists, will merit the particular investigation if noble ingenuousness of spirit and magnanimity of action be an index of Christian integrity and purity, and study of such among their number as have the properties of enumerated articles more especially asare more worthy bearers of the insignia of religion, signed to them.
Subject to the laws laid down, the mutual barter or than those who heap slander and calumniation upon their heads. If a man in our time dares to differ from the revered opinions of the fathers, if he presumes to divest Christianity of the cobwebs of superstition which have been so intricately woven around the superstructure by minions of prejudice, and advance

interchange of communities the most distant, may thus proceed in a manner best suited to their several wants and necessities, -contributing alike to the advancement of civilization, of science, and of the general interests of the human family in all parts the world. The cocoa of Caraccas-the coffee of Mocha and Padang-the honey of Narbonne-the pepper of Sumatra—the cinnamon, cloves and nut-megs of Ceylon—the ginger and the sugar of Jamaica—the salt of St. Ubes—and the premium rice of S. Carolina—have all acquired a more than ordinary notoriety for the choicer properties which they severally possess; and as such, merit the special attention and supervision of the class of subsistence. To the consideration of another department, the silks of Lyons-the lace of Brussels-the linen of Belfast-the shawls of Cashmere and of Persin-the indigo of Bengal--the sable of the Ural Mountains--more particularly belong as entering more immediately into the purview of the class appropriated to apparel; whilst by the branch or group of mechanics, the ebony, the gum and ivory of Africa- Swedish iron from the Dalecarlian mines—the steel of Damascus—the mahogany of St. Domingo, and Sea Island cotton from the neighborhood of the coast of Georgia-will be prized before all others.

Proceeding in this manner, it will be the object of the agents of Association to ascertain by personal examination in every instance, how far the acknowledged fame which these several articles have acquired is dependant upon peculiarities of climate, and how far upon culture. In the latter case, to introduce such of the modes pursued as are best adapted to secure the great and much desired end in view-viz. the highest state of excellence in every department of agriculture, and every department of art

## we shall find that the greatest benefactors of our race NEW LEBANON SPRING WATER-CURE ESTAB-

have each in turn been branded with 'infidel, fanation or enthusiast;' and not a few have laid down their Mn. EDITOR: lives in attestation of their sincerity. The heroes and

Among the novel inventions and improvements in saints of one age, have been the heretics and martyrs this age of boasted light and science, perhaps no one of the previous. Even the Son of Man forms no ex- is gaining a greater share of public notoriety than ception to this general rule. He was condemned as what is commonly known as the Cold-water cure. an innovator, departing even from Moses and the After all the researches of the physican and chemist; law. Around his head, there were hurled the sacer- after all their exhausting toil and study to find, in dotal lightnings of fury and superstition. It has alstable production, to act as a healing balm to the tinue to be for a long time, that if a reformer erects afflicted, it is now enthusiastically believed, by many his standard, a few true souls, spurning danger, toil, intelligent persons, that, sooner or later, they will be and loss of reputation, come valiantly to the rescue, compelled to return from their fruitless researches, to while the majority oppose, contemn and persecute, one of the most simple and common elements in naand perhaps crucify, or erect the funeral pile, and ture, and to admit that the long sought panaces is apply the torch; and after the fierce ebullitions of fren- found in pure water It will, no doubt, be humbling zy and passion are subsided, and reason has resumed and mortifying to the proud sons of Science, should er throne, conscience investigates the case dispassionately, the verdict is rescinded, and the ashes of as of nothing worth, to lay saide their thousands the victim, which but yesterday were sent recking drags and pharmaceutical preparations, and acknowlwith gore to an ignominious grave, are gathered edge that water alone answers all the indications of into holy urns, and preserved as the relies of departed medicine, and fulfils the various intententions in saints. Thus was Galileo arraigned before a bigoted the art of healing. But whatever may be the result tribunal, to answer to the contemptuous charge of of the present innovation to the existing theories of heresy, for teaching contrary to the established rule. medicine, mankind are much more deeply interested So was it with the intrepid Luther, who dared to con- in understanding and practising the laws of life and front the mitred heads and pampered minions of papal health, than in preserving the theories of art. One power, in behalf of truth. So has it been with every well ascertained fact is of more consequence than a sador of high truth, and resister of oppression thousand fanciful speculations. If, after full and satisfactory experiment has been made, it shall be found conscious of standing on the platform of right and that pure water possesses more medicinal efficacy truth, fearful of investigation? Is there any one to than all the drugs of the shops, surely, those who be found, who is averse to progress and advance- have been year after year swallowing the nauseous ment? Have we all knowledge pent up in Massachu- potion without benefit to health, will not be blamed setta? Are there to be no new developments in the or regarded as fanatics, if they should prefer to lay religious or moral world? la Christ perfectly and aside the unpalatable pill and powder, and have spiritually comprehended? If so, shat fast the gate, their maladies removed, by bathing and drinking at the pond is full. If, on the contrary, we would not the chrystal fountain. So far as the testimony of be so vainly presumptuous as to arrogate to ourphysicians is concerned, mankind take altogether too
selves, like the Pope of Rome, infallibility of opinions, let us be more lenient to those who sincerely ficial. The very worst diseases that afflict the human entertain different thoughts and feelings from our- family have their origin in drugs taken as medicine. selves, and cease to call infidels, those who do not agree But the icater cure, according to the belief of its with us in all things pertaining to religious faith, if friends, promises not only to do all that is expected of medicine in the removing of disease, but it goes still farther-it removes the tendency to disease, by developing the powers of the organization, and the

The bounties of nature were intended by its Divine gion and the changes of the atmosphere. Author to be impartially distributed to all. 'The Water-cure establishments have been in operation earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof,' says for several years in Europe, to which thousands of the Psalmist; in relation to which, the command invalids have resorted to test their healing virtues. given to our first parents, and reiterated to Noah, Reports of cures have been made from time to time taken together in connexion, are understood to con- little less remarkable than those who in ancient times vey a right and title in their descendants to a just were healed by miraculous agency. No less than participation in the abundance and variety of its sev- seven of these health-restoring institutions are now eral productions. Yet how lamentable is the fact, in successful operation in the United States, and the that whilst some are revelling in luxury, and 'faring result has exceeded the mostsanguine expectations o sumptuously every day,' thousands are at the same the friends of the water cure. One of these at Leb time starving from an otter destitution of the common anon Springs, under the care of Mr. DAVID CAN necessaries of life! Whence, then, so inordinate a DELL, enjoys peculiar advantages. Surrounded by disparity in the condition of mankind? Whence this scenery as beautiful as could be desired, enjoying a irregular and most distressing state of the human remarkably wholesome climate, and provided sympathies, affecting every one alike? Is it not for abundance of the purest and best of water of every want of that all-powerful bond of Association, which happily can administer to our utmost want, and provide a remedy for our every ill?—an Association, peculiarly pleasing and attractive to invalids. The which, while it will conduce to a more minute classi-baths are also well arranged for the convenience fication and reciprocal interchange of whatsoever the the infirm. A skilful and attentive physician non wide world affords, guarantees at the same time an resides at the Establishment, and the kindness and exemption from the evils of inadequate supply to all sympathy manifested by those engaged in the seve ral departments, serve greatly to mitigate the sad It must be a matter of remark to every one who

We should be gratified to see the Establishment well patronized the coming season, and have the experi-ment thoroughly tested, that the sick and well may know and appreciate the healing virtues of pure wa-

#### MISCELLANEOUS

The Oregon Notice. The Resoluth houses, and received the sanct oth houses, and received the sanction of the dent. It was by a vote of four to one in the tet, and three to one in the House. It directs resident, in the exercise of his discretion, to Great Britain notice of the abrogation of the

will host the flag of that revolution and host the flag of that revolution are signal.

The whole loss is very great.

Wonderful Escape.—Last week, a man on Federal Hill, says the Providence Journal, while drawing water from a well 70 feet deep, accidentally fell in headforemost to the bottom, where there was about four feet of water. A rope was lowered down to him, and he fastened it around himself, and was drawn up to within ten feet of the top, when the rope slipped, and he fell again to the bottom, about 60 feet. A person present went down and succeeded in getting him out, having received but little in jury, to the astonishment of all present.

The Steamer Oregon was safely taken for any on first flags and up.

The Steamer Oregon was safely taken from her laugerous position at Hurl Gate, about dark last vening, and on first floating free, her strained timers and upper works came back into their proper ee, leaving nothing materially damaged, except bottom. She is to be placed upon the dry dock morning, and will be repaired and running again he course of a week or two—N. Y. Sua.

Mr. Webster has left Washington on a visit to Marshfield for a few days. When he reached Philadelphia, he was mat by a great body of attenua—the townsmen of Mr. Ingersoll—at the head of whom was a committee appointed to proffer him an invitation to a public dinner, as a token of the view taken by Philadelphia of the recent attempt to blacken his public and private character, and its result. The invitation was accepted.

dourishing town, it appears that the population on the 1st of April was 10,125, and that there were 1,123 more females than males. In 1840 the popu-lation was 3,235—in 1830, 877! Manchester, N. H .- By a recent census of this

Growth of East Boston .- The Boston Times says that nine years ago, the City Tax-Gatherer went that one years ago, the City Tax-Gatherer went through East Boston with seven tax-bills; eight years ago he collected eight tax-bills. Last year the num-ber was about twelve kundred, and we learn that the present year there are upwards of three thousand!

Rooms to be let in Boston Jail .- According to the Sheriff sofficial return, there were but fourteen per-sons confined in Boston jail, on Friday evening, and one of them was a witness committed by the United States Court. There had not been so small a number in jail since 1836. There was no debtor amon them. The average daily number for the last fiv years has been about fifty.

A widow lady, named Good, from Pennsylvania with seven children, who was a deck passenger on the Sea Bird, on her way to Illinois, was accident-ally killed night before last by a boy falling on her out of his berth while asleep. The children were taken care of by some of her relatives.—Louisville-Journal.

a contract with Capt. George W. Taylor, the American diving-bell and sea-bottom exploring man, to proceed with his powerful apparatus to Gibraltar, for the purpose of raising the steamship Missouri.—Boston Journal.

colored man, name unknown, was picked up in the dock near the Chelsea Perry, on Friday afternoon. Supposed to have been in the water two or three weeks; had the appearance of having been a cook or steward of a vessel.—Boston Sun.

Body of a Colored Man Found .- The body

The house of Mr. McVey, in the neighborhood of Stony Point, says the Montreal Courier, was burned to the ground on the night of the 16th inst., and Mrs. McVey perished in the flames.

Magnetic Telegraph.—It is said that recent experiments have demonstrated that the news may be jotted down at all the points between Buffalo and Albany at the same instant.— Express.

Look out for the Poker .- A man painted black and Look out for the Poker.—A man painted black and otherwise disguised, attempted to rob a woman residing near Bealsville, Monroe county, Ohio. She had sold a horse for \$75, which fact the villain knew. He demanded the whole amount. She gave him some bank notes, and desired that he would count them. As he stooped to do so, she struck him over the head with a heavy poker, and then alarmed the neighborhood. In a few minutes, the man was found dead. So says the Belmont Chronicle.

Melancholy Accident .- The colored boy Frank, who r many years has driven a dray in this city, and de-ghted our citizens with the music of his merry mgs, was drowned on yesterday morning at the harf. It is a remarkable fact that this boy, when Farewell to Brothers, Sisters and Friends, one of his favorite songs, in a strain of the most plaintive sweetness, and in a few minutes he was no more. His life was as happy as that of a bird, and his premature and melangholy and much his asset of the spectator thus estimates the feeling of the strain of the spectator thus estimates the feeling of the strain of the spectator thus estimates the feeling of the spectator that the s holy end much to be laented by all who knew him .- Louisville Dem.

Unfortunate Accident.-We regret to learn that on ful. Monday last, Daniel Stillman, Esq., and his grand-daughter, Miss Caroline Smith, were drowned in at-tempting to ford the Muskingum at Robinson's ford, seven miles below Coshocton.—Zancerille (O.) Gaz.,

The office of the True Sun was fired in two places on Saturday night, and the escape of the building, and perhaps the whole block, including the Tribune buildings and Taumany Hall, was very narrow. These were twelve other alarms of fire in New York

Fire at Morristown, N. J.—The large and splendid establishment called the New Jersey Hotel, erected by Wm. Gibbons, Esq., at Morristown, has been wholly consumed, involving a loss of more than \$50,000. There was no insurance.

Jacob F. Saltman, an agent on the Willow street railroad, fell under the wheels of a car on Saturday, near Fairmount, Philadelphia, and was almost instantly killed.

A German by the name of Sumerhuyson hung himself in jail in Jefferson City, Mo., on the night of the 22d ult. He was waiting his trial for the murder of his wife. The nail from which he was suspended was eight or ten inches lower than his head when standing upright. He had to stoop to strangle himself

The Gospel (Ala.) Messenger, whose editor fought hard for Slavery, and called upon the Slaveholders to reward him therefor with patronage, has been sold to the 'Star in the West,' ,Cincinnati.

Longevity .- A colored man, named Cesar Ajax,

As a party of young ladies were taking a walkfor the purpose of viewing the Falls, near Watertown, one of their number, named Francis Reed, an
adopted daughter of Mr. Peter Howk, of that town,
having ventured too near the edge, became dixty, it
is supposed, and falling over the steep embankment,
was instantly hurried away by the current and
drowned.—N. Y. paper.

drowned.—N. Y. paper.

New Book.—William L. McKenzie, of New York, has published a book entitled, 'Life of Martin Van Buren, - which attracts a great deal of actuation. It discloses a wast amount of knavery and has investigated the structure of the globe we inhabit, atad from the loved scenes of home and friends

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Liveragoot, April 11.—Prayers are to be offered up to-morrow in all the Anglican Churches throughout Great Britain for the success of our arms against the Sikhs, and a form of prayer has been composed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking the Almighty for our recent victories on the Sutlej. The policy and good taste of such a movement may be questioned.

Free Trade in France.-The Observateur Fran Free Trade in France.—The Observateur Fran-cais announces the establishment of a free trade league at Bordeaux. 'It will be seen,' adds the Ob-servateur Francais, after some details, 'that the im-pulse is given. No doubt, immediately all the great ports of France.—Marseilles, Havre, Nantes.—will re-spond to the appeal made to them by Bordeaux; likewise all the manufacturing towns will follow the example: they will hoist the flag of that revolution of which England, with unabated energy, has given the signal.

George Stephenson, Esq., has sent a challenge Mr. Brunel, to the effect that he will put £10,000 down with him to build an engine on the narrow guage which shall beat any thing constructed for the broad. The challenge has not been accepted.—Derbyshire Courier.

Impudence.—A foreigner, with a very prominent nasal promontory, was accosted by a little boy, upon landing at the Custom House, with 'If you please, air, do you want a porter to carry your nase?'

The Cost of Glory.—The 14th Light Dragoor some years since left England for India, 600 strong They recently returned, a skeleton of 33 men at 3 officers.

pers that two works on galvanism were seized the other day by the blind and bigoted Pontifical Government at Rome. The Government actually imagined, in its besotted ignorance, that the works had something to do, not with galvanic electricity, but—credat Judaus!—with Calvinism. This beats the seizure of Plato's works in Russia. Remarkable Lusus Natura .- The week before last

Remarkable Lusus Natura.—The week before last, a calf was taken from a cow in Cretingham, having two heads, eight legs, two tails on the middle of the back, and but one back bone. It measured from one head to the other six feet four inches, and weighed ten stone two pounds. The cow is living and doing well.—Suffolk Chroniele:

Gift to Phrenology.—About £15,000 have been bequeathed to the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh by the late Dr. Robertson, of Paris, who died in 1840, and who had taken a warm interest in the

London and Liverpool.—Taking the young and old together, it is found that twenty-six years is the average age at which people die in London, and seventeen in Liverpool. New Light .- M. Gaudin, a French chemist, he

are need an inextinguishable light from a combina-tion of caygen and ether, or alcohol, which, he says, an be distinguished at a distance of thirty miles.

A young man named Bradshaw, corporal in the tenth regiment of infantry, now on the banks of the Sutlej, has written a letter to his father at Nottingham, enclosing as a present a handful of bair, which, he says, he dragged from the head of a dead Sikh, after the battle of Aliwal!

Carriages built entirely of iron are becoming fash

An inhabitant of Corfu, who recently returned t Spitzbergen, after an absence of twenty-eight years, found his wife in good health, but the widow of three

Death of Mr. Liston.—The English journal

Death of the Astronomer Bessel .- This eminent savant, the most distinguished astronomer of Europe, died at Koningsburg in Prossia, in the 62d year of his age. The death of this truly great man will long be deeply felt and deplored by the scientific world.

The Great League Fund is now estimated to amount to £180,000, the West Riding contribution to £40,000.

It is said that the last canto of Byron's 'Don

The Spectator thus estimates the feeling of the House of Lords relative to the Ministerial Corn Law-Bill; 156 peers for the measure, 154 against, 61 doubtful; 10 bishops for, 10 against, 8 or 10 doubt-

Birth Extraordinary.—On Saturday morning, the 21st ult., at Great Bardfield, Essex, Mrs. James Millbank gave birth to a daughter, living, and on the following Wednesday morning to another daughter. Mrs. M., we are happy to say, is doing well. The distance of time between the birth of these twins, and for the mother in the meantime to be so well, is considered an extraordinary circumstance by the faculty .- Essex Herald.

A Costly Wedding Ornament.-The Paris paper inform the curious in such matters, that th inform the curious in such matters, that there is now to be seen in a jeweller's shop on the Boulevards, the diadem of precious stones to be worn by the Princess Olga, of Russia, on her wedding-day. The diadem is worth 18,000,000f. This large central diamond is estimated at 1,000,000f. This diadem is to be presented to the bride by her Imperial father.

Refusing to take on Oath.—At Lewes Assizes, on Wednesday, when a trial for trespass came on, a chief witness, Miss Abden, a Unitarian, refused to take on oath, declaring that she had conscientious scruples on the point. Mr. Baron Alderson tried in vain to alter her resolution; and there seemed to be no way to avoid committing her to prison, till the parties concerned agree to an arbitration.

A Nun's First Wish.—Southey, in his 'Omnians, relates the following: 'When I was last at a nun made her escape from the Irish nunnery. The first thing for which she inquired, when she reached the house in which she was to be secreted, was a looking glass. She had cutered the convent when only five years old, and from that time had never seen her own face.'

Longerity.—A colored man, named Cesar Ajax, died at Cape May a few days since, at the supposed age of one hundred and ten years. The precise time of his birth is not known, but one of the oldest and most respectable residents in the vicinity, now nine-ty-four years of age, states that when he was a mere child, Cessar was a grown up man.

Handsome Bequest.—The Impartial, published at Louisville, Ky., says: 'There is a gentleman in this city, in good circumstances, who received news a

his birm is sold to resident.

Handsome Bequest.—The Impartial, published at Louisville, Ky., says: 'There is a gentleman in this city, in good circumstances, who received news a few days since that an estate worth \$3,000,000, had lately been left to him in Ireland. An eminent attorney is about to visit that country, to get the titles, doc.'

We mentioned last week the death of Mrs. Bingham, wife of Mr. S. H. J. Bingham, of Weston, by ham, wife of Mr. S. H. J. Bingham, of Weston, by heaving herself in a mill-pond, on the 2M uit. On the country of Roxburgh, by Mr. T. Duncombe; and heaving herself in a mill-pond, on the 2M uit. On the Chief cutler, and 15,000 inhabitants of Sheffeld, by Mr. Ward; from the town of Hawick, in the country of Roxburgh, by Mr. T. Duncombe; and the banisters. Both the banisters. Both the banisters. Both the same of the s

by Mr. Bright.

The New Zealand Canzibals.—An English paper says—Advices from Wellington, to the 19th August, confirm the accounts received two months ago by way of India, of the battles with the natives under John Heki, and give some horrible details of the barbarities inflicted upon the bodies of some of the English officers. It appears that Lieut. Philpot (son of the Bishop of Exeter, was scalped by the natives, after the Indian fashion; the fleshy parts of Capt. Grant's body were cut off and eaten; and it is stated, as 'ancertained beyond a doubt, that a soldier was roasted alive by these cannibals, and after his body was eaten, the remains were thrown over the palisades of the path.

A dividend of St in the pound was paid recently.

A dividend of 8d in the pound was paid recently on a banker's citate, who failed 45 years bank !

CHASE'S

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS 257, WASHINGTON-STREET,

BOSTON FIRST FLOOR over Haskell & Howland's large Silk and Shawl store, in the new stone building just erected.

NO pains or expense will be spared to make these Rooms the most Genteel and Fashionable a any in the city, and to secure the most competent skill in every thing appertaining to the business.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves, being assured that whatever comes, from this Establishment will be supported to the competent of the competency of the stablishment will be supported to the competency of the compete comes from this Establishment will be executed in the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THE ART.

BY PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEATHER Tr Apparatus, &c. furnished and warranted

DR. STOCKING SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 266 WASHINGTON-STREET, (CORNER OF AVOS. PLACE,) BOSTON, PLACE,) Boston,

STILL offers his professional services to the case munity, in all the various departments embraced in Practical Dentitry; whether surgical, mechanical or curative. His long experience, catensive practice well adapted instruments, and a perfect familiarity with all the most useful modern improvement, in setting Teeth, filling, cleanwing, polishing, regulating, removing, &c., are a sure guaranty against the numerous impostors of the day. Terms moderate. All operations warranted.

Boston, April 17, 1846.

Furniture and Feather Store.

No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTOKE-STREET BETWEEN HANOVER AND ANN STREETS, BOSTOK WHERE may be found a general assortment
WINDERSON OF THE STATE OF THE V FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at all prices, to suit all, and at low prices too for the quality, for cash or on credit. Purchasers are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. BRABROOK.

N. B. The first price is the only price, excepts

## GYMNASIUM. AT BOYLSTON HALL

DR. THAYER'S Gymnastic Institute, at Boylaton Hall, over Boylaton Market, is still open, and will continue open through the Summer, for Lades and Misses, Gentlemen and Boys, where all the appr and Misses, Gentlemen and Boys, where all the apparatus and machinery necessary for healthy exercise and amusements are amply provided; and where all persons of sedentary babits and those who are suffering from dyspepsia and nervous disorders, spinal difficulties, and all those diseases which depend on the general diminution of the strength, are cured, without medicine, and by no other measures than that of developing the natural newers and fortificing the veloping the natural powers and fortifying the sys m against disease.
There were upwards of three hundred persons,

during the last quarter, who availed themselves of the benefits of this Institution.

The Ladies' Department is under the surveilland of Miss ELIZABETH MERRELL, a young lady of el-perience, and in every way qualified for the superis-tendence of such an Institution.

Bestern April 24, 1846 Boston, April 24, 1846. AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

HE Depository of the American Peace Society is at No. 21, Court-square, Boston, third for. The Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other Peace publications, may always be obtained the ations, may always be obtained there.

J. P. BLANCHARD,
eptf Treasurer, and Stationary April

BENTAL SURGERY.

THE subscriber would invite particular attenter to this advertisement, which he thinks may clam a place among the late improvements in Deniuty He engages that the compensation for every describion of Dental Work, from the insertion of one Total to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall be let one half the amount charged by others, and statels be only the cost of construction. He agrees, further, that after sufficient time has elapsed to test the vot, should the same prove to be inferior to any dose it this city, or not be satisfactory to the patient, its money paid will be returned. The subscriber wall state that he has permission to refer to Ladies to Gentlemen of this city, for whom all kinds of Destal. Operations have been performed, and may remark that he has had several years experience in the business, having been employed in the Dental Etab mark that he has had several years expenses a use business, having been employed in the Dental Stablishment of Dr. N. C. Keep, and having made all its Dental Plate Work in that of Dr. D. K. Hitchooki (excepting that made by students,) for two add half years—also the entire direction and making if half years—also the entire direction and making it two specianens of Dental Plate Work exhibited at the Merchanta Exchange, (and subsequently sent to the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey,) and one exhibited at the late Exhibition of the Massache-setts Charitable Association at Quincy Hall, which

beived a premium.

J. GUNN, SURGEON DESTIST,

115 COURT (CORNER OF SUDBURY) STREET.

D. S. GRANDIN, M. D. DENTIST.

TNFORMS his friends and the public, that he will be happy to serve them in all the varieties of in Dental art, according to the latest improvement. Dr. 6. has had upwards of seventeen year's erreince in the business, and will warrant all optitions that he undertakes to be done in a satisficing Rooms at the Graham house, 23 Brattle street.

March 13.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House, No. 20 Butolph-street, about half way between less bridge and Suffolk-streets, BOSTON.

Goston.

C. would respectfully inform the public, that it has fitted up and opened his house to accound date with Board and Lodging those who may him him with their patronage. He respectfully schein hare. No pains will be spared to render it in cert way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms me March 27.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. FOWLER'S new work on Memory and Intellectual improvement, very much enlarged and in

T tual improvement, very much enlarged and proved;
Do Practical Phrenology; Religion, Natural and Revealed; Love and Parentage; Amativess, Matrimony; Phrenological Journal; Tight Lie ing; Phrenological and Physiological Almanac for 1847;
Mrs. Child's Letters from N. Y.; History of Woman, Good Wives; Flowers for Children, &c.
Rev. Theodore Parker's Discourses, Sermoss, &c.
The Complete Phonographic Class Book, and the other Works on Phonography: Charles C. Burleigh on the Death Penalty:
Anti-Slavery Almanacs, 1846;
Philosophy of the Water Cure; The Water Carlournal, edited by Joel Shew, M. D., and philished semi-monthly; The Green Mountain Springedited by D. Mack; Dr. R. Wesselhoeft principle contributor;
The Songa of the Hutchinann Family; Lincoln's

contributor;
The Songs of the Hutchinson Family; Lincols's Anti-Slavery Melodies;
The Pioneer; Sponner's Work on the Unconditationality of Slavery; the different Works on Capital Punishment; Jay's Views of the setion of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery; Margaret; Dr. Shew's Works on the Water Carity.

Dr. Alcott's Works; Graham's Large Work, as his Lectures to Young Men; Combe's Works. his Lectures to Young Men; Combe's Worls:
Kies for a Blow, by Henry C. Wright; The Bette; Family Doctor; Emerson's Essays, &c. &c.
For sale by
May 8.

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AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE. - Leonard Chase, Milyork VERNONT. - Rowland T. Robinson, North Fari

Massachuserrs.-John Levy, Lovell;-R. & l. Adams, Fall River; - Isaac Austin, Nasi Elias Richards, Weymouth; - George W.

Corthampton.
RHODE-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Providence,

RHODE-Island.—Amarancy Paime, Person, William Adams, Paurtucket.
NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Just C. Fuller, Skaneateles; —Thomas McClintock, Frierico; — John H. Parker, Pers.
Passaytvania.—M. Preston, —Thomas Hop James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown, —Thomas Hop Island, —Thomas Hop John Cox, Homorton; —James M. M'Kim, Philaid John Cox, Homorton; —Gumbiana.

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